

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES;

OR, AN EASY

INTRODUCTION

TO

Dr. *Lowth's* English Grammar,

DESIGNED

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS:

And to lead Young Gentlemen and Ladies,
into the Knowledge of the first Principles
of the English Language.

By JOHN ASH, LL. D.

WITH AN

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By JOHN ASH, LL. D.

Author of Grammatical Institutes; or, An Easy Introduction to Dr. Lowth's English Grammar.

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THE Plan of this Work is extensive beyond any Thing that has yet been attempted of the Kind in the English Language.

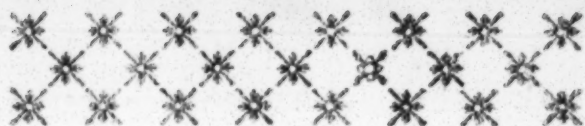
It takes in not only all the Appellatives or common Words, whether radical, derivative or compound, obsolete, cant, or provincial; but likewise all proper Names of Men and Women, Heathen Gods and Goddesses; Heroes, Princes, Poets, Historians, wise Men, and Philosophers of special Note, whether ancient or modern: Of all the principal Kingdoms, Cities, Towns, Seas and Rivers in the known World: Of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Insects: Of Trees, Plants, Herbs, Minerals, and Fossils: All Terms of Art, in Chymistry, Pharmacy, Heraldry, Mathematics, Theology, Mechanics, Manufactures, and Husbandry.

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A Complete Dictionary of the English Language.

And all this, by Means of a small but neat and new Letter, comprised in as narrow a Compass as possible, lest the Bulk should supersede the Intention of general Usefulness and Acceptance to the Public.

These Advantages, great and obvious as they are, cannot be found in any other Dictionary, however useful in other Respects; nor in *all the Dictionaries taken together* which the English Language has ever produced.



THE
P R E F A C E.

THE Importance of an *English* Education is now pretty well understood ; and it is generally acknowledged, that, not only for Ladies, but for young Gentlemen designed merely for Trade, an intimate Acquaintance with the Proprieties, and Beauties of the English Tongue, would be a very desirable, and necessary Attainment; far preferable to a Smattering of the learned Languages.

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But then, it has been supposed, even by Men of Learning, that the *English* Tongue is too *vague*, and *untractable* to be reduced to any certain Standard, or *Rules of Construction*; and that a competent Knowledge of it cannot be attained without an Acquaintance with the *Latin*.

For my Part, I hope, these Gentlemen are mistaken, because this would be an invincible Obstacle to the Progress of an *English* Education.

This vulgar Error, for so I beg Leave to call it, might perhaps arise from a too partial Fondness for the *Latin*, in which, about two Centuries ago, we had the Service of the Church, the Translation of the Bible, and most other Books;
few,

P R E F A C E. v

few, of any Value, being then extant in our Mother Tongue.

But now the Case is happily altered. Nor do I think the Error above-mentioned would have been so long indulged under the Blessings of the Reformation, had it not been for the many fruitless Attempts, which have been made, to fix the Grammatical Construction of the *English* Tongue.

Many Gentlemen, who have written on this Subject, have too inconsiderately adopted various Distinctions of the learned Languages, which have no Existence in our own: Many, on the other hand, convinced of this Impropriety, have been too brief, at least, too general in their Definitions, and Rules, running into the quite opposite Extreme: And most

of them, I think, have too much neglected the Peculiarities of the Language on which they wrote.

These Considerations have induced me to suffer the following little Manuel to appear amongst my Friends, in the Manner it now does. How far it may answer the End proposed I must leave them to determine. If it has any Merit, it must be found in Conciseness, Connection, and Application to the proper Genius of our Mother Tongue.

Adver-



Advertisement.

THE first Impression of this little Treatise was attempted some Years ago, purely to oblige a few of the Author's Friends, who were engaged in the Education of Youth; and therefore, at that Time, no Means were made use of to recommend it to the Public.

Two Editions, however, of this little Book have been since published in London, under the Direction of the Reverend Mr. Ryland, of Northampton, who had, as he says, made full Trial of it in his School, for some Years before with singular Success.

Thus recommended, it has been well received by the Public; and this Circumstance has induced the Author to revise the original Copy, to which he has now made some Amendments and Additions, which, he flatters

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ters himself, will render it more acceptable and useful to those Gentlemen and Ladies, who may think proper to make Trial of it in their Schools or Families.

The Editor of the two Editions above-mentioned was pleased to give this little Manuel to the Public, as The Easiest Introduction to Dr. Lowth's English Grammar, which Title, in part, it still retains; though the Author is apprehensive it was first printed before the earliest Edition of that valuable Book: And if he has, in some few Instances, presumed to differ from so great a Man, yet, as he has done it on Principles which to him appeared to be satisfactory, he is confident the candid and critical Reader will not impute it to Affectation or Vanity.

A N



AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES.
Of the ALPHABET, and the Sounds
of the Letters.*

THE *English Alphabet* consists of
twenty-six Letters, viz. *a, b, c, d,*
e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r,
s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

* From *alpha, beta*, the two first *Greek*
Letters,

Six

Six of these Letters, viz, *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are called *Vowels*, from *Vox*, a Voice or Sound, because they make distinct Sounds of themselves.

All the Letters in the Alphabet except the Vowels, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*, are called *Consonants*, from *consono*, to sound together, because they cannot be sounded without some Vowel joined to them.

Each of the *Vowels* has at least *three distinct Sounds*, the *broad* or *full*, the *narrow* or *slender*, and the *middle* or *intermediate*; which will more fully appear from the following Tables;

Vow.	Broad.	Mid.	Narrow.
A.	all	an	Ale
E.	them	the	me
I.	bind	Bird	Bill
O.	Tom	TonTone	Tomb
U.	us	Use	Rule
Y.	by	Phyfic	Bully

In the above Sounds we may observe
the following Similarities.

a.	broad	} all	Tom	
o.	broad			
i.	mid.	} Bird	Ton	as
o.	mid.			
u.	broad			
e.	nar.	} me	Bill	Bully
i.	nar.			
y.	nar.			
i.	broad	} bind	by	
y.	broad			
o.	nar.	} Tomb	Rale	
u.	nar.			

A.

A is *broad* in most Words before *ld*,
ll, and *lt*, as *bald*, *Wall*, *Altar*: It has
likewise the *broad* Sound, for the most
Part, between *w*, and *r*, or *t*, as, *War*,
Water.

A is

A is narrow in all Words or Syllables that are lengthened by the final *e*: as, *Babe, Blade, Fate, relate*. It is likewise narrow in all Words compounded with *ation*: as, *Salvation, Relation*.

In most other Words the middle Sound prevails.

E.

E is for the most Part narrow when it ends a Word: as, *Epitome, Apostrophe, me, he, she, be*: as likewise in all Words compounded with *be*: as, *below, bespeak*.

E has most commonly the middle Sound when it ends a Syllable, or is not joined in Pronunciation to the following Consonant: as, *Lever, Fever, elope, escape*.

When *E* is joined to the following Consonant it is generally pronounced broader: as, *sell, let, bend*.

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I.

I is always *broad* when the Syllable in which it occurs is made long by the final *e*: as, *Pine, Bite, Lime*; and likewise when it goes before *gh*: as, *Sight, Light*.

The *middle* Sound of the *I* is used before *rd*: as, *Bird, third*, and occurs but seldom.

I is *narrow* when pronounced *short* with a following Consonant: as, *Pin, Sin, Mill, till*.

O.

O has the *second middle* Sound when the Syllable in which it stands is lengthened by the final *e*: as, *Toe, Doe, Lobe, Robe*. For the other Sounds of this Letter, perhaps, no certain Rules can be given.

B

U.

U.

The *broad* Sound of the *U*, is used when joined in Pronunciation to the following Consonant: as, *unto*, *upon*, *Gun*, *Pun*.

The *middle* Sound prevails in those Words that are lengthened by the final *e*: as, *Mule*, *mute*, *refuse*, *abuse*.

U is *narrow* when it comes after *r*, and is pronounced long, or not immediately joined to the following Consonant: as *rude*, *Ruby*, *Ruin*.

Y.

Y at the End of a Word of one Syllable, or of such as are accented on the last Syllable, is *broad*: as, *Sky*, *fly*, *try*, *comply*: But in the End of Words of more than one Syllable, and not accented on the last, it is generally *narrow*: as, *possibly*, *Folly*, *Poverty*.

All Vowels, when pronounced *short* and negligently with a following Consonant,

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sonant, in a Syllable not accented, have nearly the same Sound : as, *Altar, alter, Manor, Murmur, Satyr.*

Of DIPHTHONGS*.

W H E N two Vowels meet in the same Syllable they make what is called a *Diphthong*.

There are no less than nineteen *Diphthongs* in the English Language: which with their Sounds are expressed in the following Table.

<i>Diphth.</i>	<i>Broad</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Narr. S.</i>
ai.	Praise		
au.	Author	Aunt	Gauge
aw.	Awl		
ay.	say		
ea.	Heaven		Seat
ee.	see		
ei.	eight		
eo.		Leopard	People
eu.			Feud
ew.			few
ey.	Eye		Key

* From *dis*, twice, and *Pbthongos* a Sound.

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<i>Diphth.</i>	<i>Broad</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Narr. S.</i>
ie.		Friend	Chief
oa.	broad	Boat	
oi.	Oil		
oo.	Floor	Flood	Fool
ou.	Soul	foul	could
ow.	mow	now	
oy.	convoy		
ui.	Guide	build	Fruit

To these we may add *ae* and *oe*, which are used only in Words derived from the *Latin* and *Greek*: as, *Cæsar*, *Phæbe*. And chiefly retained in proper Names.

When three Vowels meet together in a Syllable they make a *Diphthong*; as,

eau.	Beauty	Beau
ieu.	Lieu	Lieutenant
you.	Youth	your

Unless *y* be here a Consonant, which some Authors will not allow it to be, in any Case whatsoever.

Here we may observe that though the Vowels and Diphthongs, and the Words in which their different Sounds occur, are

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are so numerous, yet, perhaps, there are not many more than a Dozen full and distinct Vowel Sounds in the English Language, which I think will appear to any one who carefully consults the foregoing Tables.

C.

C has two Modifications, the *hard*, and the *soft*: as, *cull*, *Cell*.

C is always *hard*, like K, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all Consonants, and at the End of Words: as, *call*, *Coal*, *cut*, *accost*, *public*. But *soft* like S, before *i*, *e*, and *y*: as *Cit*, *cease*, *Cress*.

G.

G has likewise a *hard* and a *soft* Modification: as, *Gun*, *Gin*.

G is *hard* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all Consonants, and at the End of Words: as, *gat*, *got*, *Gut*, *glad*, *Jug*.

G is for the most Part *soft* before *e*, *i*, and *y*: as, *Gem*, *Gill*, *Clergy*: But all

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proper Names in the Bible have *G hard* before *e* and *i*: as, *Gera, Gilboa*. *G* is likewise *hard* in many English Words before *e*, and *i*: as, *Geese, geld, get, Gear, Girl, give, giddy, Dagger, Anger*: And in many more which may be supplied by Observation.

Ch,

Ch has one *hard*, and two *soft* Modifications: as, *Baruch*, (*Baruk*) *Arch*, *Chaise*, (*Shaife*). The *first* prevails in Words of *Hebrew* and *Greek* original, and the *last* in such as come from the *French*.

Ph.

Ph when joined in the same Syllable is sounded like *F*: as, *Asaph, Elephant*.

S.

S has two Modifications, a *sharp*, and a *flat*: as, *this, these*. The *flat* Sound prevails in the End of all Words made plural

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plural or otherwise encreased by the Addition of *s*: as, *Pins, Foxes, loves.*

Th.

Th has likewise a *sharp* and a *flat* Sound: as, *thin, thine.*

Ti.

Ti before a Vowel is frequently softened down to *sh*: as *Station*, in which the Sound of the *i* is nearly if not quite lost.

W.

W in Diphthongs, as in *few*, must be a Vowel, but in other Cases, especially in the Beginning of Words, it must be a Consonant: as, *We, William.*

Of the POINTS or STOPS, and other Characters made use of in Writing.

A Comma [,] denoting perhaps, especially in long Sentences, a little Elevation of the Voice, is the *shortest*

shortest Pause, and may be held while you count *one*.

A *Semicolon* [*;*] denoting for the most Part, an Evenness of the Voice, may be held while you count *two*.

A *Colon* [*:*] marks a *little Depression* of the Voice, and requires a Pause while you count *three*.

A *Period* [*.*] is a *full Stop*, denoting a yet greater Depression of the Voice than a Colon, and may be held while you count *four*.

A *Note of Interrogation* [*?*] is placed at the End of a *Question*, and denotes an Elevation of the Voice, and rather a Smartness in the Pronunciation.

A *Note of Admiration* [*!*] is used after a Word or Sentence that expresses Surprise or Emotion, and denotes a Modulation of the Voice suited to the Expression.

A *Quota-*

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A *Quotation* [“—” or “ —”] includes a Sentence, &c. taken from an Author, or introduced as spoken by another.

A *Parenthesis* (to be avoided as much as possible) is used to include one Sentence in another, and denotes a Suppression of the Voice, and a hasty Pronunciation.

A *Caret* [^] denotes an Interlineation, and shews where to bring in what was omitted in the first Writing.

A *Hyphen* [-] is used to join the Parts of a Word together, especially such as are written partly in one Line and partly in another. The Word in this Case is to be divided according to the most natural and approved Rules for the Division of Syllables.

An *Apostrophe* ['] is a Sign of Contraction: as, lov'd, for loved.

A *Paragraph* [¶] is sometimes used to distinguish the Beginning of a new Subject.

A *Diæresis*

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A *Diæresis* [¨] is used to divide two Vowels which would otherwise be sounded together.

Several Notes, as, an *Asterism* [*] an *Obelisk* [†, ‡, §, ¶] are used as References to some Observations in the Margin.

The Learner may observe that the following Words are always distinguished in Writing by a capital Letter, viz.

The first Word of any Writing, Letter or Discourse: The next Word after a Period: The Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*: The first Word of every Sentence taken from an Author, or introduced as spoken by another: Every Title and proper Name of a Place or Person: And the first Word of every Line or Verse in Poetry.

Many Authors of the first Rank choose to begin every Noun or Substantive with a Capital: Some the next Word after a Colon: And others remarkable Adjectives, and such as are put absolutely.

Grammatical



Grammatical INSTITUTES;

O R,

G R A M M A R *,

Adapted to the English Tongue.

I. **I**N *English* there are ten Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, viz.

Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

* From the *Greek Word Gramma*, a Letter : And is the Art of expressing our Thoughts with Propriety, either in Speaking or Writing.

Of

Of an ARTICLE *.

2. **A**N *Article* is a Part of Speech set before Nouns to fix their vague Signification: as, *a* Man, *the* Man; *an* House, *the* House. The Articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

Of a NOUN †.

3. **A** *Noun*, or *Substantive*, is the Name of any *Person*, *Place*, or *Thing*: as, *John*, *London*, *Honor*, *Goodness*.

4. There are *two Numbers*; the *Singular*, which speaks of one: as, *a Man*, *a Troop*: And the *Plural*, which speaks of more than one: as, *Men*, *Troops*.

5. The *Plural* is usually formed by adding *s*, to the *Singular*: as, *Noun*, *Nouns*; *Verb*, *Verbs*.

* From the *Latin* Word *Articulus*, a Joint or small Part.

† From *Nomen*, a Name.

6. When

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6. When the *Singular* ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *sh*, the *Plural* is formed by adding the Syllable, *es*: as, *Miss*, *Misses*; *Box*, *Boxes*; *Peach*, *Peaches*; *Brush*, *Brushes*.

7. When the *Singular* ends in *y* with a *Consonant* before it, the *Plural* is formed by changing the *y*, into *ies*: as, *Lady*, *Ladies*; *Cherry*, *Cherries*. When the *Singular* ends in *f*, or *fe*, the *Plural* is formed by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*: as, *Life*, *Lives*; *Half*, *Halves*, &c. except *Dwarf*, *Grief*, *Hoof*, *Muff*, &c. which take *s*, to make the *Plural*.

8. Sometimes the *Plural* is formed by adding the Syllable *en*: as, *Ox*, *Oxen*: sometimes by changing the *Vowel*: as, *Man*, *Men*: and sometimes by changing the *Vowels*, and *Consonants*: as, *Penny*, *Pence*; *Moufe*, *Mice*.

9. Some few Words, coming immediately from the *Hebrew*, form the *Plural* by adding *im*, to the *Singular*: as, *Cherub*, *Cherubim*; *Seraph*, *Seraphim*. Some from the *Greek*, ending in *on*, change the *on* into *a*: as, *Phænomenon*,
C *Phænomena*.

Phænomena. Some from the *Latin* in *us*, change the *us* into *i*: as, *Radius*, *Radii*; *Magnus*, *Magi*.

10. Some Nouns have *no Plural*: as, *Wheat*, &c. others *no Singular*: as, *Ashes*, &c. and some are the *same* in *both Numbers*: as, *Sheep*, &c.

11. There are *two Genders**; the *Masculine* †, and the *Feminine* ‡.

12. The *Masculine* denotes the *He*-kind: as, a *Man*, a *Prince*.

13. The *Feminine* denotes the *She*-kind: as, a *Woman*, a *Princess*.

14. Nouns signifying Things *without Life*, are properly of *no Gender*: as, a *Pen*, a *Table*.

15. By a common Figure in the *English Tongue*, the *Sun* is of the *Masculine*; the *Moon*, the *Church*, *Ships*, and fre-

* From *Genus*, a Sex or Kind.

† From *Mas*, the Male-kind.

‡ From *Femina*, a Woman.

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Baron
Bach
Boar
Boy
Bride
Broth
Buck
Bull
Bullo
Cock
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Duke
Dog
Deaco
Drake

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quently *Countries* and *Virtues*, such as *France*, *Spain*, *Faith*, *Hope*, &c. are of the *feminine Gender*.

16. Here likewise it may be necessary to observe,

Masculine.

Feminine.

Abbot	Abbess
Actor	Actress
Adulterer	Adulteress
Ambassador	Ambassadress
Administrator	Administratrix
Baron	Baroness
Bachelor	Maid
Boar	Sow
Boy	Girl
Bridegroom	Bride
Brother	Sister
Buck	Doe
Bull	Cow
Bullock	Heifer
Cock	Hen
Count	Countess
Duke	Dutchess
Dog	Bitch
Deacon	Deaconess
Drake	Duck

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Elect ^r	Electress
Execu ^t or	Executrix
Emper ^r	Empress
Father	Mother
Friar	Nun
Governor	Governess
Gander	Goose
Husband	Wife
Horse	Mare
Heir	Heiress
Hunter	Huntress
Jew	Jewess
King	Queen
Lord	Lady
Lad	Lass
Lion	Lioness
Marquis	Marchioness
Man	Woman
Master	Mistress
Miler	Spawner
Nephew	Niece
Prince	Princess
Prophet	Prophetess
Poet	Poetess
Patron	Patroness
Ram	Ewe
Son	Daughter

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<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Stag	Hind
Shepherd	Shepherdes
Tutor	Tutrefs
Viscount	Viscountefs
Uncle	Aunt
Widower	Widow
Wizard	Witch
Whoremonger	Whore

17. Nouns have *two Cafes*; the *Nominative* *, and the *Genitive* †: The *genitive* Cafe is formed by adding *s*, with an *Apostrophe*, to the *Nominative*: as, Men, *Men's*; Ox, *Ox's*.

* From *Nominativus*, (*a nomino*) naming.

† From *genitivus*, (*a gigno*) natural or belonging to, and therefore fome Authors have called it the *possessive* Cafe.

NOTE 17. In the Formation of this Cafe I have complied with a late Refinement; and what I really think a corrupt Custom. The *genitive* Cafe, in my Opinion, might be much more properly formed by adding *s*, or when the Pronunciation requires it, *es*, without an *Apostrophe*: as, Men, *Mens*; Ox, *Oxes*; Horfe, *Horfes*; Afs, *Affes*.

This Case undoubtedly came from the *Saxon*, and the best *English* Writers after the *Norman* Conquest, even down to the Time of *Chaucer* and the Reformation, formed it just in the same Manner they did the *plural* Number, viz. by the Addition of *s*, *es*, or *is*, and were rather sparing in the Use of it. After that the *is* and *es*, were discontinued by Degrees, though the latter, in a few Instances, is retained to this Day in our Version of the Bible.

As to the *Apostrophe*, it was seldom used to distinguish the *genitive* Case till about the Beginning of the present Century, and then seems to have been introduced by Mistake. At that Time the *genitive* Case was supposed to have had its Original from a Contractions, as, *John's Book*, for *John his Book*: But that Notion has been sufficiently exploded: And therefore the Use of the *Apostrophe*, especially in those Instances where the Pronunciation requires an additional Syllable, is, I presume, quite indefensible. To write *Ox's*, *Ass's*, *Fox's*, and at the same time pronounce it *Oxes*, *Asses*, *Foxes*, is such a Departure from the original Formation, at least in Writing, and such an inconsistent Use of the *Apostrophe* as cannot be equalled perhaps in any other Language; and though it may be said that the *Apostrophe* has some Propriety as a Note of Distinction, yet no one, I think, who has any Knowledge of Grammar, can well mistake the *plural* Number for the *genitive* Case. However, it appears to me, at present, to be a Distinction of very little

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little Importance. Formerly there were Notes used to distinguish the *ablative Case singular*, of Latin Nouns of the first *Declension*, and the *Genitive* of the fourth, which are now laid aside by correct Writers, and I cannot but think that sometime or other, this will be the Fate of the *Apostrophe* in the *genitive Case*.

Of an ADJECTIVE *.

18. **A**N *Adjective* is a Word that signifies the *Quality* of any Person, Place, or Thing: as, a *good* Man, a *great* City, a *fine* House.

19. Most *Adjectives* have, at least, *two Degrees of Comparison*; which are commonly called the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

20. The *Comparative* is formed, for the most Part, by adding *er*, to the *Positive*: as, long, *longer*; short, *shorter*.

* From *ad*, to, and *jacio*, to put.

NOTE 20. *Long* is the *positive* State of the *Adjective*: and therefore, as many Authors observe, cannot be properly called a *Step* or *Degree*.

The

The *Superlative* by adding *est* : as, long, longest, &c.

21. These *Degrees of Comparison* are frequently formed by the *Adverbs*, *very*, *infinitely*, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least* : as, *more short*, *very*, *most*, or *infinitely short* ; *less common*, *least common*, &c.

22. There are a *few Adjectives peculiar* in their *Comparison* : as, *good*, *better*, *best* ; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*, &c.

Of a PRONOUN *.

23. A *Pronoun* is a Word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent Repetition of the same Word : as, " The Man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* sings."

24. The following *Pronouns*, (*it* only excepted) have three Cases ; *Nominative*

* From *pro* for, and *Nomen* a Noun.

Genitive,

Genitive
Number

Nom.
Gen.
Acc.

Nom.
Gen.
Acc.

Nom.
He
She
It

* *F*
ceives

No
mine,
nitive
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Synta

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*Genitive, and Accusative * in each Number.*

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plu.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>We</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mine, my</i>	<i>ours, our</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>us</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou</i>	<i>Ye, you</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>thine, thy</i>	<i>yours, your</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>thee</i>	<i>you</i>

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>hers, her</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>its</i>	

* From *accuso* to accuse, because this Case receives the Force or Accusation of the Verb.

NOTE 24. Some Grammarians would have *mine, thine, ours, yours, &c.* to be the only genitive Cases of the primitive Pronouns; and *my, thy, &c.* to be pronominal Adjectives derived from them; but as *his*, and *its*, which are confessedly genitive Cases, are joined to Nouns as well as *my, thy, &c.* I thought best to range them as I have done above, and shall provide for the proper Use of each Variation in the Rules of Syntax.

Plural.

	Plural.	
Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
They	theirs, their	them

25. *Who, whosoever*, and the pronominal Adjectives, *one, other, and another*, are thus varied.

Singular and Plural.

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.
Who	whose	whom
Whosoever	whosoever	whomsoever

	Sing.		Plu.
Nom.	Gen.		
One	ones		ones
other	others		
another	anothers		other, others.

26. The following have,

Sing.		Plu.
This		these
that		those
myself, onself, ourself		ourselves
thyself, yourself		yourselves
himself, herself, itself		themselves

27. Those

27.
tinguif

Masc.

He

his

him

himself

28.

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&c. hav

29. A

Place,

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INSTITUTES. 35

27. Those that follow are *further* distinguished by their *Genders*.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>No Gender.</i>
He	she	it
his	hers	its
him	her	
himself	herself	itself

28. *Pronominal* Adjectives such as *ten, forty, fifty, &c.* and some others, seem to have a *genitive* Case regularly formed by adding *s* to the Nominative: as, *ten, tens.*

NOTE. The other Pronouns, *which, what, &c.* have no *Variation*.

Of a VERB *.

29. A *Verb* is a Word that signifies the *Acting, or Being* of a Person, Place, or Thing: as, the Man *calls*, the City *stands*, the Tree *falls*, I *am*.

* From *Verbum*, a Word. A Verb being the principal Word in a Sentence.

30. The

30. The Verb that signifies *merely Being* is *neuter*: as, *I am, he is*: Verbs that signify *doing* are *active*: as, *I speak the Word, I wrote the Letter*.

31. The

NOTE 30. Properly speaking, there is no *passive* Verb in the *English* Language; for though *I am loved*, is commonly called a *passive* Verb, yet *loved* is no Part of the *Verb*, but a *Participle*, or *Adjective* derived of the Verb, *love*.

I am very sensible, that the greatest *Man** perhaps that ever yet wrote on this Subject, is of a different Opinion. He says, "There are three Kinds of Verbs; *active, passive, and neuter*." And when he comes to the grammatical Resolution of this Sentence, "*In whom I am well pleased*." He tells us, that *am* is "the indicative Mode, present time, and first Person singular of the neuter Verb, *to be*; *well*, an Adverb; *pleased*, the passive Participle of the Verb *to please*, making *with the auxiliary Verb am, a passive Verb*." The Consideration of this, I must confess, could by no Means induce me to suppress the above Note.

In Parsing, every Word should be considered as a distinct Part of Speech; for though two or more Words may be united to form a Mode, a Tense, or a Comparison; yet,

* Dr. Lowth, followed by Buchanan.

31. before
amples
that w
Subject
or Pron
in the f
Object o

32. of using
Imperati
finitive.

33. Action
as, I am

it seems c
Words to
cc.

Verbs 2
or convey
walk, run
not very P

* From
† From

31. The *Noun* or *Pronoun* that stands before the *active* Verbs in the above Examples, may be called the *Agent*, and that which stands before the *neuter* the Subject of the Verb: But the *Noun* or *Pronoun* that follows the *active* Verbs, in the same Examples, may be called the *Object* of the Verb.

32. There are four *Modes**, or Ways of using the Verb; the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*.

33. The *Indicative* † expresses the Action or Being, *directly* and *absolutely*: as, *I am*, *he loves*.

It seems quite improper to unite two or more Words to make a Noun, a Verb, an Adjective, &c.

Verbs *intransitive*, or such as do not pass over or convey their Force to any Object: as, *sleep*, *walk*, *run*, &c. are commonly, though perhaps not very properly, called *neuter* Verbs.

* From *Modus*, a Manner.

† From *indico*, to shew.

34. The *Imperative* * commands or forbids: as, come, go, fear him, love him.

35. The *Potential* † expresses the Action or Being as possible, or impossible, fit, or unfit: as, I may love, I may not love.

36. The *Infinitive* ‡ expresses the Action or Being indeterminately: as, to be, to love.

* From *impero*, to command.

† From *potentialis*, (*a possum*,) to be able.

‡ From *infinitivus*, without Bounds.

NOTE 35. This Mode, or Form of the Verb does not, I think, in any Case coincide with the *Indicative*. It always has some Respect to the *Power*, *Will*, &c. of the Agent, by which, even when Conditionality is out of the Question, it is distinguished from the merely declarative Form: The one declares the Action done or to be done, without any further Consideration; the other declares not the Action done or to be done, but the *Ability*, *Inability*, &c. of the Agent to perform the Action; and is therefore properly stiled the *potential* Mode.

37. There

37. the Pl
the Pl

38. that no

39. past in
was lov

40. past de
have be

41. past as
Time
had lov

42. to come
or shall

NOTE
Tenses f
and State

INSTITUTES. 39

37. There are *five Tenses or Times*; the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

38. The *Present* expresses the Time that *now is*: as, I *love*; or, *am loving*.

39. The *Imperfect* denotes the Time *past indeterminately*: as, I *loved*; or, *was loving*.

40. The *Perfect* denotes the Time *past determinately*: as, I *have loved*; or, *have been loving*.

41. The *Pluperfect* denotes the Time *past* as prior to some other Point of Time specified in the Sentence: as, I *had loved*; or, *had been loving*.

42. The *Future* denotes the Time *to come*: as, I *will* or *shall love*; or, *will* or *shall be loving*.

43. These

NOTE 42. These Formations of the several Tenses seem to have Respect *both* to the *Time* and *State* of the Action signified by the Verb.

43. These *Modes* and *Tenses* are partly formed by the *Verb itself*, and partly by the Assistance of *Signs*.

The *present* Tense denotes the *Time* that *now* is, and the *Action unfinished*: as, I *write*; or, I *am now writing* the Letter. The *Imperfect* denotes the *Time past indeterminately*, and the *Action to have been completed* at any past Time that may be specified: as, I *wrote* the Letter; or, I *began and finished* the *Writing* of the Letter, this Morning, Yesterday, a Week ago, &c. The *Perfect* denotes the *Time just past*, and the *Action fully completed*: as, I *have written* the Letter; or, I *have just now finished the Writing* of the Letter. The *Pluperfect* denotes the *Time past*, and the *Action to have been completed prior* to some other Circumstance specified in the Sentence: as, I *had written* the Letter: or, I *had finished the Writing* of the Letter before you came in. The *Future* denotes the *Time to come* and the *Action to be completed* at any future Time that may be mentioned: as, I *will write* the Letter; or, I *will begin and finish the Writing* of the Letter to-night, to-morrow, &c.

The other Forms of these Tenses, viz. I *am writing*, I *was writing*, I *have been writing*, I *had been writing*, I *will be writing*, seem for the most Part to leave the *Action undetermined*.

44. There

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48.
doth,
Tense

49.
Signs

* Fr
† Fr

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44. There are *two Modes* formed from the *Verb itself*; the *Indicative*: as, *I love*; and the *Imperative*: as, *love thou*: And likewise *two Tenses*; the *Present*: as, *I love*; and the *Past*: as, *I loved*.

45. The *auxiliary* * *Signs* are, *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should*.

46. *To*, is a *Sign* of the *infinitive Mode*: as, *to be*; *to love*.

47. *May, can, must, might, would, could, should*, and their *Inflexions* †, *mayest, canst, mightest, wouldest, couldest, shouldest*, are *Signs* of the *potential Mode*.

48. *Do*, and its *Inflexions*, *dost, doth, or does*, are *Signs* of the *present Tense*.

49. *Did*, and its *Inflexion*, *didst*, are *Signs* of the *imperfect Tense*.

* From *auxilior*, to help.

† From *inflecto*, to change (the Ending).

50. *Have*, and its Inflections, *hast*, *hath*, or *has*, are Signs of the *perfect* Tense.

51. *Had*, and its Inflection, *hadst*, are Signs of the *pluperfect* Tense.

52. *Shall*, and *will*, and their Inflections, *shalt*, and *wilt*, are Signs of the *future* Tense.

53. In Verbs there is a Reference to *three Persons* in each Number: as, Singular, I *love*, thou *lovest*, he *loveth*; Plural, We *love*, ye *love*, they *love*. The *second Person* of the Verb in the *singular* Number is formed out of the *first* by adding *est*, or *st*; the *third* by adding *eth*, *th*, *es*, or only *s*.

NOTE, The auxiliary Signs seem to have the Nature of Adverbs.

Do, *have*, and *will*, when they are not joined to Verbs to *distinguish* the *Circumstances* of Time, are *absolutely* Verbs: as, I *do* it, I *have* it, I *will* it,

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It is added, instead of *est*, *th*, instead of *eth*, to Verbs ending in *e*: as love, love*st*; prove, proveth: *es* to such as end in *ss*, *x*, and *o*: as pass, pass-*es*; fix, fix-*es*; go, goes. When *est* or *eth* is added to a Verb ending in a *single Consonant* preceded by a *single Vowel* bearing the Accent, that *Consonant* is doubled: as, forget, forgettest, forgetteth.

54. The *first Person* speaks of himself: as, “*I John* take thee Elizabeth.”

55. The *second Person* has the speech directed to him and is supposed to be present: as, “*Thou Harry* art a wicked Fellow.”

56. The *third Person* is spoken of or described and supposed to be absent: as, “*That Thomas* is a good Man.”

57. The *Verb itself* has but two Terminations respecting Time: as, love, and loved; which last may be called the Inflection of the preter, or past Tense: And when this Inflection of the preter Tense is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the first Person

Person present Tense, the Verb is *regular*, and is declined after the following Examples.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

58. *Sing.* I love or do love, thou lovest or dost love, he loveth or loves, or doth or does love. *Plu.* We love or do love, ye love or do love, they love or do love.

Imperfect Tense.

59. *Sing.* I loved or did love, thou lovedst or didst love, he loved or did love. *Plu.* We loved or did love, ye loved or did love, they loved or did love.

Perfect Tense.

60. *Sing.* I have loved, thou hast loved, he hath loved. *Plu.* We have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

61. *Sing.* I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved. *Plu.* We had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.

Future

62.
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64.
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NOTE
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Mode: a
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and *love*,
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Future Tense.

62. *Sing.* I shall or will love, thou shalt or wilt love, he shall or will love.

Plu. We shall or will love, ye shall or will love, they shall or will love.

63. *Some Verbs* in this Mode will admit of a *second Future*, especially such as signify the *Completing* of any Thing: as, *I shall or will have finished* it to-morrow.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

64. *Sing.* Love, do thou love, or love thou. *Plu.* Love, do ye love, or love ye.

NOTE 64. *Let*, commonly called a *Sign* of the imperative Mode, is *properly a Verb* in that Mode: as, in the Example, *let him love*, the Meaning is, *permit*, or *suffer* him to love: *Let*, therefore, seems to be a Verb of the *imperative*, and *love*, of the *infinitive* Mode, the Sign, *to*, being understood, though not expressed.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense.

65. *Sing.* I must, may, can, would, could, or should love, thou must, mayest, canst, wouldst, couldst, or shouldest love, he must, may, can, would, could, or should love. *Plu.* We must, may, can, would, could, or should love, ye, &c.

Perfect Tense.

66. *Sing.* I must, might, would, could, or should have loved, thou must, mightest, wouldest, couldest, or shouldest have loved, he must, might, would, could, or should have loved. *Plu.* We must, might, would, could, or should have loved, ye, &c.

67. The *pluperfect* Tense, in *this Mode* is *best* expressed by the *perfect*: as, I *might have* loved her before the Time you mention.

68. The *future Tense*, of *most Verbs*, in *this Mode*, is *best* expressed by the *present*: as, I *may love* to-morrow.

69. There

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Plu. W

72.
Plu. W

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69. There is a *subjunctive* *, or *conditional* Form which *drops* the *personal Terminations* in certain Tenses of this Mode: as, though thou *love*, though he *love*.

INFINITIVE MODE.

70. *Present Tense*, to love; *Perfect*, to have loved; *Future*, about to love.

THE DECLENSION OF
THE NEUTER VERB.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

71. *Sing.* I am, thou art, he is.
Plu. We are, ye are, they are.

Imperfect Tense.

72. *Sing.* I was, thou wast, he was,
Plu. We were, ye were, they were.

* From *sub*, under, and *jungo*, to join.

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

73. *Sing.* I have been, thou hast been, he hath or has been. *Plu.* We have been, ye have been, they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

74. *Sing.* I had been, thou hadst been, he had been. *Plu.* We had been, ye had been, they had been.

Future Tense.

75. *Sing.* I shall or will be, thou shalt or wilt be, he shall or will be. *Plu.* We shall or will be, ye shall or will be, &c.

Second Future.

76. *Sing.* I shall or will have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

78. *Sing.* Be, do thou be, or, be thou. *Plu.* Be, do ye be, or, be ye.

POTENTIAL

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present Tense.

79. *Sing.* I must, may, can, would, could, or should be, thou must, mayest, canst, wouldst, couldst, or shouldest be. *Plu.* We must, may, can, would, could, or should be, ye, &c.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

80. *Sing.* I must, might, would, could, or should have been, thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldest have been, he must, might, would, could, or should have been. *Plu.* We must, might, would, could, or should have been, ye, &c.

81. The *future Tense*, in this *Mode*, is *best* expressed by the *present*: as, I *may be* to-morrow.

82. The *subjunctive Form* of this Verb is thus distinguished;

E

Present

Present Tense.

Sing. Though I be, though thou be, though he be. *Plu.* Though we be, though ye be, though they be.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. Though I were, though thou wert, though he were. *Plu.* Though we were, though ye were, though they were.

INFINITIVE MODE.

83. *Present*, to be; *Perfect*, to have been; *Future*, about to be.

84. When the *Termination* of the *preter* Tense is not formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first Person* of the *present* Tense *singular*, the Verb may be called *irregular*; but that *Irregularity* being discovered and observed in the *preter* Tenses, the Verb is declined, in *all other Respects*, as the *regular Verb*.

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85. The most *common Irregularity* is when the *d* or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is changed into *t*; and this is, for the most Part, the Case, when the Verb itself ends in *f*, *p*, and *x*: as, *pust*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*; for *puffed*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*, &c.

NOTE, The *same Irregularity*, or Contraction, frequently occurs in Verbs of other Terminations. For some *different Irregularities* we refer to the following Head of *Participles*.

Of a PARTICIPLE *

86. A *Participle* is derived of a *Verb*, and *partakes* of the Nature both of the *Verb* and the *Adjective*.

87. There

* From *participo*, to partake.

NOTE 86. The *Participle*, so far as it expresses the *Circumstance* of the Noun to which it is joined by the neuter Verb, has the *Nature* of an *Adjective*: But, as implying the *Action* of some *Agent* it has the *Nature* of the *Verb*.

87. There are *two Participles*, pertaining to most Verbs, the *active* which
always

The *passive* Participle seems to have been invented more fully to express that *Influence* or *Dependence* which the *Agent* and *Object* of a Verb have on each other: as, "*John loves Elizabeth*"; or, *Elizabeth is loved by John*. "*The King wrote the Letter*"; or, the *Letter* "*was written by the King*."

Here *loved*, and *written*, so far as they express the *Circumstances* of the Nouns to which they are joined by the neuter Verb, *may be considered as Adjectives*; but in another View, as they imply the *Action* or *Force* of some *Agent* or *compulsive Cause*, *they may be considered as Verbs*.

Hence it is that *Verbs intransitive*, which have no Object, can have no *passive* Participle; some of them have a *participial* Form joined to the neuter Verb: as, "*The Man is fallen*." "*The Sun is risen*." But as *fallen* and *risen*, have no Reference to any Agent or compulsive Cause different from the Subject of the Verb, so they cannot with any Propriety be denominated *passive* Participles: And, notwithstanding their Form, they differ very little, if any Thing, from common Adjectives.

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Adjective

always ends in *ing*, and the *passive*, which for the *most* Part ends in *ed*: as, from the Verb *call*, are derived the Participles *calling*, and *called*. In the Formation of the Participles, if the Verb ends in *e*, the *e* is *omitted*: as, *love*, *loving*, *loved*. If it ends in a *single Consonant* preceded by a *single Vowel* bearing the Accent, that *Consonant* is *doubled*: as, *commit*, *committing*, *committed*.

The same Thing may be observed of the *active* Participle: as, "The Master is *writing*," "the Horse is *trotting*." Here the Participle implies both the Circumstance and the Action of the Noun to which it is joined by the neuter Verb, and therefore has the Property of a Participle. But if we use the same Word in a merely descriptive Sense, as, "The *writing* Master; the *trotting* Horse." It loses the Property of a Participle and becomes a *mere Adjective*.

88. The *passive Participle* is, for the *most Part*, the same with the *preter*, or *past Tense* of the Verb; but in *both* these there are *many Irregularities*; the Chief of which may be gathered from the following Catalogue.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Bake	baked	baked, baken
Begin	began	begun
Bear	bore	borne
	bare	born
Beat	beat	beaten
Behold	beheld	beheld
		beholden
Bend	bended, bent	bent (rest)
Bereave	bereft	bereaved, be-
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid	bid	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled	bled, blooded
Blow	blowed	blowed
	blew	blown
Break	broke, brake	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought

Build

Pre
Build
Buy
Catch
Chide
Choo
Cleave
Clothe
Creep
Dig
Do
Draw
Dream

Drink
Drive
Eat
Feed
Feel
Find
Fling
Forfake
Freight
Freeze
Get
Geld
Gild
Gird

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<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Build	built	builded, built
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	catched, catcht
Chide	chid, chidden	chid
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave	clove, clave	cloven, cleft
Clothe	clad	clothed, clad
Creep	creeped, crept	creeped, crept
Dig	digged, dug	dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed	dreamed
	dreamt	dreamt
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Eat	eat	eaten
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Find	found	found
Fling	flung	flung
Forfake	forsook	forfaken
Freight	freighted	fraught
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got, gat	gotten
Geld	gelt	gelded
Gild	gilt	gilt
Gird	girded, girt	girded, girt
		Give

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Give	gave	given
Grave	graved	graved, graven
Grind	ground	ground
Hang	hanged, hung	hanged
Have	had	had
Heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hoven
Help	helped	helped, holpen
Hew	hewed	hewn
Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	holden, held
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Load	loaded	loaded, loaden
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mowed, mown
Rend	rent	rent
Ride	rid, rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rive	rived	riven

Rot

<i>Pre</i>
Rot
Run
Say
Saw
See
Seek
Seeth
Sell
Send
Shake
Shave
Shear
Shew
Shoe
Shoot
Shrive
Sing
Sink
Sit
Slay
Sling
Smite
Sow
Speak
Speed
Spell
Spend

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<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Rot	rotted	rotten
Run	ran	run
Say	saïd	saïd
Saw	sawed	sawn
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Seeth	sod	sodden
Sell	fold	fold
Send	sent	sent
Shake	shook	shaken
Shave	shaved	shaved, shaven
Shear	shore	shorn
Shew	shewed	shown
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Shrive	shrove	shriven
Sing	sang	sung
Sink	sank	sunk
Sit	sate	sat, sitten
Slay	slew	slain
Sling	slung, slang	slung
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sown
Speak	spoke	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spell	spelt	spelt
Spend	spent	spent

Spill

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
Spin	spun, span	spun
Spring	sprang	sprung
Sting	stung, stang	stung
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Stride	strode	stridden
Strike	struck	struck
String	strang	strung
Sweep	swept	swept
Swear	swore	sworn
Sweat	swet	swet-ted
Swell	swelled	swoln
Swim	swum, swam	swum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Throw	threw	thrown
Think	thought	thought
Tread	trod	trodden
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

Verbs
no pa

Pres

Abide
Arise
Awake
Cleave
Cling
Come
Creep
Crow
Deal
Dare
Die
Dwell
Fall
Feed
Flee
Fly
Go
Grow
Hang
Leap
Lie
Rise
Rot

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89. The following are *intransitive* Verbs, and have, properly speaking, no *passive* Participle.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti. Form.</i>
Abide	abode	
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awaked, awoke	awaked
Cleave	cleaved, clave	cleaved
Cling	clang, clung	clung
Come	came	came
Creep	creeped, crept	crept
Crow	crew	crowed
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dare	durst	
Die	died	dead
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Flee	fled	fled
Fly	flew	flown
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped
Lie	lay	
Rise	rose	risen
Rot	rotted	rotten
		Run

<i>Present</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Parti. Form.</i>
Run	ran	run
Shine	shone	shined
Sink	sank	sunk
Shrink	shrank	shrunken
Sleep	slept	slept
Slide	slid	slidden
Slink	slank	slunk
Speed	sped	sped
Spit	spat	spitten
Stand	stood	stood
Stick	stuck	stuck
Stink	stank	stunk
Swing	swang	swung
Thrive	throve	thriven
Weep	wept	wept

NOTE, There are a few compound irregular Verbs, such as *besall*, *bespeak*, &c. Which, as they follow the simple Form, it was not thought necessary to insert in this Catalogue.

90. There are a few Verbs ending in *t*, and *d*, that are the same in the *present*, *preter* Tenses, and *passive* Participle: as, *burst*, *cast*, *cost*, *cut*, *hit*, *hurt*, *knit*, *let*, *put*, *read*, *rent*, *rid*, *set*, *shed*, *shred*, *shut*, *slit*, *split*, *spread*, *thrust*.

91. Here

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92. A N
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INSTITUTES. 61

91. Here it may be observed, that there are *two Ways* of expressing the *perfect* and *pluperfect* Tenses in *most irregular Verbs*: as, *I have wrote*, or *have written*, &c. *I had wrote*, or *had written*, &c.

NOTE 91. In these Instances *written*, is, I think, a real Verb, but for Distinction's Sake we call it the *participial Form*; and in all irregular Verbs it was *heretofore*, and, in some of them, it is *still* the *only* Form made use of in the *preter* Tenses.

Of an ADVERB *.

92. **A**N *Adverb* is a Part of Speech *joined to a Verb*, an *Adjective*, a *Participle*, and sometimes to another *Adverb*, to express the *Quality*, or *Circumstance* of it: as, *He reads well*, a *truly good Man*, *he is secretly plotting*, *he writes very correctly*.

* From *ad*, to, and *Verbum*, a Verb.

F

93. *Some*

93. *Some Adverbs admit of Comparison: as, often, oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest; and many of them are compared by the other Adverbs, much, more, most, &c.*

NOTE, Adverbs have relation to *Time*: as, *now, then, lately, &c.* to *Place*: as *here, there, &c.* to *Number*: as, *once, twice, &c.*

Of a CONJUNCTION *.

94. A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that joins Words or Sentences together: as, *albeit, although, altho', and, because, but, either, else, however, if, namely, neither, nor, though, tho' therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, yet.*

The foregoing are *always Conjunctions*. But these six following are *sometimes Adverbs*; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then. Except, and save, are sometimes Verbs*; *for, sometimes a Proposition, and that, sometimes a Pronoun.*

* From *con*, with, and *jungo*, to join.

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Of a PREPOSITION *.

95. **A** *Preposition* is a Word set before Nouns, or Pronouns to express the Relation of Persons, Places, or Things to each other: as, He came *to*, and stood *before* the City.

Prepositions used in this Sense are such as follow. *About, above, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, than, towards, under with, within, without.*

Of an INTERJECTION †.

96. **A** *N Interjection* is a Word that expresses any sudden Motion of the Mind, transported with the Sensation of Pleasure or Pain: as, *O! Oh! Alas! Lo!*

* From *præ*, before, and *pono*, to place.

† From *inter*, between, and *jacio*, to throw.



S Y N T A X *.

SYNTAX shews the *Agreement*,
and *right Disposition* of Words in
a Sentence.

97. The Articles, *a*, and *an*, are
used *only* before Nouns of the *singular*
Number; *an*, before a Word that be-
gins with a *Vowel*; *a*, before a Word
that begins with a *Consonant*; *an*, or
a, before a Word, that begins with
h: as, “ *A* Christian, *an* Infidel,
“ *an* Heathen, or *a* Heathen.” But if
the *h* be not *sounded*, then the Article,
an, is *only* used: as, “ *An* Hour, and
“ *Herb*.”

* From *Syntaxis*, a Joining.

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INSTITUTES. 65

98. *A* and *an* are *indefinite*: as, “*A* Man, *an* House,” *i. e.* any Man, any House, without Distinction. But *the* is *definite*: as, “*The* Man, *the* House.” *i. e.* some one Man, some one House in particular.

99. *The* is likewise used to distinguish two or more Persons or Things mentioned before: as, “*The* Men,” (not the Women.) “*The* Lords,” (as distinguished from the Commons.)

100. When *two* Nouns come together with the Preposition *of* between them, denoting *Possession*, the *Latter* may be made the *genitive* Case, and set *before* the other: as, “The Property, *of* the Men.” The *Mens* Property.

101. The *Adjective* is usually set *before* its *Substantive*: as, “The *second* Year, a *good* Man.” But frequently,

NOTE 100. Nouns of the *plural* Number that end in *s*, will not *very properly* admit this *genitive* Case.

for better Sound's Sake, especially in Poetry, the Adjective comes *after* its Substantive: as,

“ The genuine Cause of every Deed
“ *divine.*”

102. When *Thing*, or *Things*, is Substantive to an Adjective, the Word *Thing*, or *Things*, is elegantly omitted, and the Adjective is put *absolutely*, or *without* its Substantive: as, “ Who will shew us any *Good?*” for, “ Who will shew us any *good Thing?*”

In many other Cases, the Adjective is put *absolutely*, especially when the Noun has been mentioned before, and is easily understood, though not expressed.

103. In forming the Degrees of Comparison, the Adverbs, *more*, *most*, *least*, &c. are *only* used before the Adjective when the Terminations *er*, and *est* are omitted: as, “ *More* full, *less* beautiful.”

104. For

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104. For better Sound's Sake most Adjectives ending in *ive*, *al*, *ful*, *able*, *ing*, *ous*, *ish*, *cut*, *some*, *ible*, and some others, must be compared by the Adverbs, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. as, *penfitive*, *more penfitive*; *substantial*, *more substantial*.

105. The *Pronouns* must *always* agree with the *Nouns* for which they *stand*, or to which they *refer* in *Number*, *Person*, and *Gender*: as, “The *Sun* shines” and *his* Race is appointed to *him*: “The *Moon* appears, and *she* shines” with *Light*, but not *her* own: The *Sea* swells, *it* roars, and what can *repel its* Force.”

106. The *neuter* Pronoun, by an Idiom peculiar to the English Language, is frequently joined in explanatory Sentences, with a Noun or Pronoun of the
masculine

NOTE 104. Adjectives of more than one Syllable generally come under this Rule.

NOTE 106. Though this seems to be an indefinite use of the *neuter* Pronoun as expressive of
of

masculine or *feminine Gender*: as, “*It* is I. *It* was the *Man* that did it.”

107. Where two or more Nouns or Pronouns of the *singular* Number are joined together in a Sentence, the Pronoun which refers to them must be in the *plural* Number: as, “The *King*” and the *Queen* had put on *their* “Robes.”

108. When two or more Nouns or Pronouns of *different Persons*, are joined in a Sentence, the Pronoun which refers to them must agree with the *first Person* in Preference to the *second*, and with the *second* in Preference to the *third*: as, “*Thou* and thy *Father* are” both in the same Fault, and *ye* ought “to confess it. The *Captain* and I” fought on the same Ground, *we* divided the Spoil and shared it between “*us*.”

of some Cause or Subject of Enquiry without any Respect to *Person* or *Gender*, yet in strict Propriety, it cannot be so used with a Noun of the *plural* Number: For Instance, “*It* was *they*” that did it.” (An Impropropriety.)

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INSTITUTES. 69

109. The *genitive* Case of a Pronoun is *always* used when joined to a Noun to denote *Property* or *Possession*: as, "*My* Head and *thy* Hand." The Head *of me* and the Hand *of thee* are inelegant Expressions.

110. The *genitive* Cases of the Pronouns, viz. *my*, *thy*, &c. are used when joined with Nouns; but *mine*, *thine*, &c. when put absolutely or without their Nouns: as, "It is *my* Book," or omitting the Noun, "It is *mine*."

The same Thing may be observed of *other* and *others*, in the *plural* Number: as, "The Property of *other* Men;" or, without the Noun, "The Property of *others*."

111. The *pronominal Adjectives* are *only* used in the *genitive* Case when put *absolutely*: as, "I will not do it for *tens* *'sake*."

112. *Mine*, and *thine*, are frequently put for *my* and *thy*, before a Word that begins

masculine or *feminine Gender*: as, “It
“ is I. It was the *Man* that did it.”

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“ to confess it. The *Captain* and I
“ fought on the same Ground, *we* di-
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INSTITUTES. 69

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begins with a *Vowel*: as, “*Mine Eye*
“*for my Eye.*”

113. When *two Persons*, or *Things*, are spoken of in a Sentence, and there is Occasion to mention them over again, for the Sake of Distinction, *that* is used when it refers to the *former*, and *this* when it refers to the *latter*: as,

“*Self-love*, the Spring of Motion, acts the Soul ;

“*Reason’s comparing Ballance* rules the whole :

“Man but for *that* no Action could attend,

“And but for *this* were active to no End.”

114. The Relative, *who*, or *whom*, is used when it refers to *Persons*; *which*, when it refers to *Things*: as, “*I am*
“bound to respect a *Man*, *who*, has

NOTE 112. *Thou* is used to denote the *greatest Respect*: as, “*O thou most high!*” And likewise to denote the *greatest Contempt*: as, “*Thou*
“worthless Fellow.”

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INSTITUTES. 71

“ done me a Favour; though he be
“ chargeable with *Vices, which* I hate.”

115. *That* refers both to *Persons* and *Things*: as, “ The *Man* that I respect;
“ the *Thing* that I want, is not here.”

116. *Who, what, and which*, are used in asking Questions: *Who*, when we enquire for a Man's Name: as, “ *Who* is that Man?” *What*, when we would know his Occupation, &c. as, “ *What* is that Man?” *Which*, when we want to distinguish one of two or more Persons or Things: as, “ *Which* of the Men; *which* of the Roads will you choose?”

117. The *Verb* agrees with its *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, i. e. with its *Agent*, or *Subject*, in *Number* and *Person*: as, “ The Boys *write*, I *love*, He, who *reads*.”

NOTE 117. This *Agent*, or *Subject*, is always found by asking the Question *who*, or *what*, on the Verb; as, *Who* write? The Answer to the Question is, *Boys*, which Word is the *Agent* of the Verb, *write*.

118. In

118. In the complaisant Stile, it is common to use *you* instead of *thou*, when we speak to *one Person only*; and, in that Case, it has a *plural Verb* join'd with it: as, "You *are* my Brother."

119. A Noun of *Multitude*, of the *singular* Number, may have a Verb either *singular*, or *plural*: as, "The People *is* mad," or, "The People *are* mad." The latter seems to be *more elegant*.

120. When *two Nouns*, or *Pronouns*, are connected together in a Sentence, as *joint Agents*, or *Subjects*, they must have a *plural Verb*, though they should be both of the *singular* Number: as, "The Man and his Wife *are* happy."

121. When the *neuter Verb* stands between *two Nouns*, or *Pronouns*, one of the *singular*, and the other of the *plural* Number, it may *best* agree with that which *immediately goes before it*: as, "All Things *were* Sea. The whole Sum *is* twenty-four Pounds."

122. Some-

122. Infinitive which C the *singular* as, "T

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122. Sometimes a Sentence, or an Infinitive, is the Subject of a Verb, in which Case, the Verb must be put in the *singular* Number, and *third* Person: as, “ To see the Sun *is* pleasant.”

123. The Pronoun, *I, We, Thou, Ye, He, She, They, and Who*, being the nominative Case, are *always* used when they stand as the *Agent* of an *active*, or the *Subject* of the *neuter* Verb: as, “ *I* see, *He* loves, *We* are, *They* are.”

124. The *Agent*, or *Subject*, is most commonly *set immediately before the Verb*, or the *Sign* of the Verb: as, “ The *Man* lives: The *City* has stood a thousand Years:” But in the *imperative* Mode it is *set after the Verb*: as, “ Love *thou*; Be *thou* happy:” In like Manner, when a *Question* is asked, it is *set after the Verb*, or *between the Sign and the Verb*: as, “ Are *you* there? Doth the *King* live?”

125. The *accusative* Case of a Pronoun is *always* used when it *receives the*

G

Force

Force or Impression of the active Verb, or the active Participle: as, "He calls me; She is beating them."

126. When the *Agent* and *Object* of a Verb are not distinguished (as in Nouns) by *different Cases*, the *Agent* is *always set before*, and the *Object* after the Verb, this being the natural Order and necessary to determine the Sense: as, "*Alexander* conquered *Darius*." If *Darius* had been the Conqueror, 'tis plain the Order of the Nouns must have been inverted.

127. The *accusative Case* of a Pronoun is *always set after Prepositions*: as, "To *me*, for *them*," &c.

128. After Verbs of *shewing, giving, &c.* the Preposition, *to*, is elegantly *omitted* before the Pronoun, which notwithstanding *must* be in the *Accusative*: as, "I give him the Book;" for, "I give *to* him the Book."

129. The *Interjections*, *O, Oh*, and *Ab*, require the *accusative Case* of a

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Pronoun in the *first* Person: as, “O
“*me*, Oh *me*, Ah *me*.” But the *no-*
minative in the *second*: as, “O *thou*,
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130. *Than* is *only* used in *Comparison*,
and takes the *same* Case *after* that goes
before it: as, “*He* is greater *than* *I*;
“*She* loves *him* better *than* *me*.”

131. The *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, which
receives the *Force* of the active Verb, is
most commonly *set after* the Verb: as,
“*I* love the *Man*.” But the *Relative*,
whom, is *always set before* the Verb: as,
“The *Man*, *whom* *I* love, is absent.”

132. The *auxiliary* Signs, *do*, and
did, and their *Inflexions*, *dost*, *doth*, or
does, and *didst*, ought to be used *only* for
the *Sake of Emphasis*: as, “*I do* love;
“*he doth* love.”

133. *Shall* is used in the *first* Person
barely to express the future *Action* or
Event: as, “*I shall* do it:” But, in
the *second* and *third* it *promises*, or *com-*
mands: as, “*You shall* do it.” On the

Force or Impression of the active Verb, or the active Participle: as, "He calls me; She is beating them."

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barely to express the future *Action* or
Event: as, “I *shall* do it:” But, in
the *second* and *third* it *promises*, or *com-*
mands: as, “You *shall* do it.” On the

contrary, *will*, in the *second* and *third* Persons, *barely* expresses the future Action, or Event: as, "You *will* do it:" But, in the *first*, it *promises*, or *threatens*: as, "I *will* do it."

134. The Terminations, *eth*, *ed*, and the *participial Form* of the Verb are used in the *grave* and *formal*; but *s*, *'d*, and the Form of the *past Tense*, in the *free* and *familiar Style*: as, (gravely) "He *hath* loved. The Man *hath* spoken" and still *speaketh*," (familiarly) "He *has* loved. The Man *has* spoke and" still *speaks*."

135. The *passive Participle*, and not the *past Tense*, should be always used when *joined* in a Sentence with the *newer Verb*; as, "It *was* written (not it *was wrote*) in Hebrew."

136. That Form of the Tenses in Verbs, which is distinguished by the *active Participle*, is used with strict Propriety, when we would express the *Continuance* of an Action: as, "I *have been* writ-

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“ *writing* a long Time, I *shall* be
 “ *writing* all the Week.”

137. The *Adverb* is *always* placed
immediately before the Adjective; but *most*
frequently after the Verb: as, “ A *very*
 “ *pious* Man *prays frequently*.”

138. The *Conjunctions*, *if*, *though*,
except, &c. implying a *manifest Doubt* or
Uncertainty, require the *subjunctive* Form
 of the Verb: as, “ ‘Tho’ he *slay* me,
 “ yet will I *trust* in him. I will not
 “ let thee go *except* thou *blest* me. Kifs
 “ the Son lest he *be* angry. If he but
 “ *speak* the Word. See thou *do* it not.”

139. The *Preposition*, *to*, is *always*
used before Nouns of Place, after Verbs
 and Participles of *Motion*: as, “ I went
 “ *to London*; I am going *to Town*,” &c.
 But the *Preposition*, *at*, is *always* used
 when it *follows the neuter Verb* in the
 same Case: as, “ I have been *at London*;

NOTE 138. This Form seems to be elliptical,
 and may be thus resolv’d. “ ‘Tho’ he *should*
 “ *slay* me. Lest he *should* be angry. See thou
 “ *must* not do it.

contrary, *will*, in the *second* and *third* Persons, *barely* expresses the future Action, or Event: as, "You *will* do it:" But, in the *first*, it *promises*, or *threatens*: as, "I *will* do it."

134. The Terminations, *eth*, *ed*, and the *participial Form* of the Verb are used in the *grave* and *formal*; but *s*, *'d*, and the Form of the *past Tense*, in the *free* and *familiar Style*: as, (gravely) "He *hath* loved. The Man *hath* spoken" and still *speaketh*," (familiarly) "He *has* loved. The Man *has* spoke and" still *speaks*."

135. The *passive Participle*, and not the *past Tense*, should be always used when joined in a Sentence with the *neutral Verb*; as, "It *was* written (not it *was wrote*) in Hebrew."

136. That Form of the Tenses in Verbs, which is distinguished by the *active Participle*, is used with strict Propriety, when we would express the Continuance of an Action: as, "I *have been*

" *wri*

" *wri*

137

immedi

frequen

" *piou*

138

except,

Uncerta

of the

" *yet*

" *let t*

" *the*

" *speak*

139

used *be*

and *Par*

" *to Lo*

But *th*

when *i*

same *C*

NOTE

and *may*

" *slay m*

" *must n*

wri

“ *writing* a long Time, I *shall* be
 “ *writing* all the Week.”

137. The *Adverb* is *always* placed
immediately before the Adjective; but *most*
frequently after the Verb: as, “ A *very*
 “ *pious* Man *prays frequently*.”

138. The *Conjunctions*, *if, though,*
except, &c. implying a *manifest Doubt* or
Uncertainty, require the *subjunctive* Form
 of the Verb: as, “ Tho’ he *slay* me,
 “ yet will I trust in him. I will not
 “ let thee go except thou *blefs* me. Kiss
 “ the Son lest he *be* angry. If he but
 “ *speak* the Word. See thou *do* it not.”

139. The *Preposition*, *to*, is *always*
 used *before Nouns of Place*, after Verbs
 and Participles of *Motion*: as, “ I went
 “ *to London*; I am going *to Town*,” &c.
 But the *Preposition*, *at*, is *always* used
 when it *follows the neuter Verb* in the
 same Case: as, “ I have been *at London*;

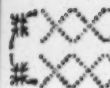
NOTE 138. This Form seems to be elliptical,
 and may be thus resolv’d. “ Tho’ he *should*
 “ *slay* me. Lest he *should* be angry. See thou
 “ *must* not do it.

“ I am *at* the Place appointed.” We likewise say, “ He touch’d *at* any Place; “ He arriv’d, He lives *at*,” &c.

140. The Preposition, *in*, is set before *Countries*, *Cities*, and *large Towns*, especially if they are in the *same* Nation: as, “ He lives *in* London, *in* France,” &c. *At* is set before *Villages*, *single Houses*, and *Cities*, if they are in *distant* Countries: as, “ He lives *at* Hackney,” &c.

No *exact* Rules can be given for the placing of *all* Words in a Sentence: The *easy Flow*, and the *Perspicuity* of the Expression, are the *two Things* that ought to be *chiefly* regarded.

APPENDIX.



A P

THE D

AN

Present

WRI

IN

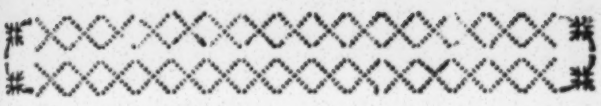
Sing.

wroteft

write.

ye wrote

write.



A P P E N D I X.

THE DECLENSION OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

TO WRITE.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
W RITE	Wrote	Written

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I wrote or did write, thou wrotest or didst write, he wrote or did write. *Plu.* We wrote or did write, ye wrote or did write, they wrote or did write.

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have wrote or have written,
thou hast wrote or hast written, he hath
or has wrote, or hath or has written.

Plu. We have wrote or have written,
ye have wrote or have written, they
have wrote or have written.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had wrote or had written,
thou hadst wrote or hadst written, he
had wrote or had written. *Plu.* We
had wrote or had written, ye had wrote
or had written, they had wrote or had
written.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense.

To have wrote or to have written.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and pluperfect Tenses.

Sing. I might have wrote or written,
thou mightest have wrote or written,
he

he mig
We m
might h
have w

The
the reg

Present
See

I

Sing.
didst see
saw or
saw or

Sing.
hath or
ye have

he might have wrote or written. *Plu.*
 We might have wrote or written, ye
 might have wrote or written, they might
 have wrote or written.

The other Modes and Tenses follow
 the regular Form.

TO SEE.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
See	Saw	Seen

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I saw or did see, thou sawest or
 didst see, he saw or did see. *Plu.* We
 saw or did see, ye saw or did see, they
 saw or did see.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have seen, thou hast seen, he
 hath or has seen. *Plu.* We have seen,
 ye have seen, they have seen.

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and pluperfect Tenses.

Sing. I might have seen, thou mightest have seen, he might have seen. *Plu.* We might have seen, ye might have seen, they might have seen.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense.

To have seen.

This is one of those Verbs in which the perfect Tenses must be expressed by the *participial* Form: And which, I think, is always the Case when that Form consists but of one Syllable.

TO GO.

Present
Go

Preter
Went

Parti. Form.
Gone

INDI.

I

Sing.
or didst
We we
they w

Sing.
he hath
gone, y

Sing.
he had
had gon

P

Sing.
have go
We mi
gone, t

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I went or did go, thou wentest or didst go, he went or did go. *Plu.* We went or did go, ye went or did go, they went or did go.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have gone, thou hast gone, he hath or has gone. *Plu.* We have gone, ye have gone, they have gone.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had gone, thou hadst gone, he had gone. *Plu.* We had gone, ye had gone, they had gone.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I might have gone, thou mightest have gone, he might have gone. *Plu.* We might have gone, ye might have gone, they might have gone.

INFI-

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense.

To have gone.

The *participial Form* of this Verb is often joined to the Neuter Verb, when it refers to the mere Circumstance or Event of Going; as, "He *is* just *gone*: He *has been gone* some time." The same Thing may be observed of the Verb, to *come*.

TO SHINE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Parti. Form.</i>
Shine	Shone	Shined

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I shone or did shine, thou didst shine, he shone or did shine. *Plu.* We shone or did shine, ye shone or did shine, they shone or did shine.

Perfect

Sing.
thou ha
or has f
We ha
shone
or have

Sing.
hadst f
shone
shone
had sh
shined.

P

Sing.
thou m
might
might h

I N

To h

APPENDIX. 85

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have shone or have shined, thou hast shone or hast shined, he hath or has shone or hath or has shined. *Plu.* We have shone or have shined, ye have shone or have shined, they have shone or have shined.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had shone or had shined, thou hadst shone or hadst shined, he had shone or had shined. *Plu.* We had shone or had shined, ye had shone or had shined, they had shone or had shined.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I might have shone or shined, thou mightest have shone or shined, he might have shone or shined. *Plu.* We might have shined, &c.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tense.

To have shone or to have shined.

H

Though

Though this Verb has, properly speaking, no *passive* Participle, yet it has a *participial* Form as above, which is used in the perfect Tenses, and in this it agrees with other Verbs of the same Class.

TO LET.

(Signifying to permit or suffer.)

Present

Let

Preter.

Let

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing. I let, thou lettest, he letteth or lets. *Plu.* We let, ye let, they let.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I did let, thou didst let, he did let. *Plu.* We did let, ye did let, they did let.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I have let, thou hast let, he hath or has let. *Plu.* We have let, ye have let, they have let.

Plu.

Pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had let, thou hadst let, he had let. *Plu.* We had let, ye had let, they had let.

Future Tense.

Sing. I will let, thou wilt let, he will let. *Plu.* We will let, ye will let, they will let.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Let, or do thou let. *Plu.* Let, or do ye let.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Present and future Tenses.

Sing. I may let, thou mayest let, he may let. *Plu.* We may let, ye may let, they may let.

Perfect Tense.

Sing. I might have let, thou mightest have let, he might have let. *Plu.* We

might have let, ye might have let, they might have let.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres. To let. *Pret.* To have let.
Fut. About to let.

This shews that *Let* is not a Sign of the imperative Mode, but a real Verb, occasionally used in all Modes and Tenses, joined to some other Verb in the infinitive Mode, either expressed or understood: as, "You will *let* me do it." "I might have *let* him go."

Let, signifying to *let down*, &c. may have a *passive* Participle: as, "I was *let* down in a Basket."

TO DARE.

(Signifying to venture.)

Present
Dare

Preter
Durst

INDI-

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing. I dare, thou darest, he dareth or dares. *Plu.* We dare, ye dare, they dare.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing. I durst, thou durst, he durst. *Plu.* We durst, ye durst, they durst or did dare.

Perfect and pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I durst have, thou durst have, he durst have. *Plu.* We durst have, ye durst have, they durst have.

Future Tense.

Sing. I will dare, thou wilt dare, he will dare. *Plu.* We will dare, ye will dare, they will dare.

Imperatively.

Dare to do it.

Interrogatively.

Dare you do it?

The Verb, *Ought*, is only used in the Indicative.

Present and future Tenses.

Sing. I ought, thou oughtest, he ought. *Plu.* We ought, ye ought, they ought.

Preter Tense.

Sing. I ought to have, thou oughtest to have, he ought to have. *Plu.* We ought to have, ye ought to have, they ought to have.

These two last defective Verbs are used only as above, and always joined to another Verb, expressed or understood in the infinitive Mode; as, “ I *durst* have done it. I *dare* say. Some would even *dare* to die. I *ought* to love you. I *ought* to have gone thither.”

DARE (to provoke) is regular.

WOT (to know) and QUOTH (to say) are very defective.

INDI-

I wot
They

I wist
They

Quoth

The
by late

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

I wot	He wotteth
They wot	Wot ye?

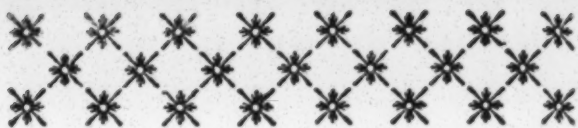
Preter Tense.

I wist	He wist
They wist	Wist ye?

Quoth I	Quoth he.
---------	-----------

These two last Verbs are seldom used
by late Writers.

An



An Easy

PRAXIS on Gen. xlv. i. &c.

Verse 1.

THEN
Joseph
could

not
refrain
himself
before
all
them
that
stood
by
him
and
he
cried
cause

an Adverb
a Substantive
a Sign of the po-
tential Mode
an Adverb
a Verb
a Pronoun
a Preposition
an Adjective
a Pronoun
a Pronoun
a Verb
a Preposition
a Pronoun
a Conjunction
a Pronoun
a Verb
a Verb

every

every
man
to

go
out
from
me
and
there
stood
no
man
with
him
while
Joseph
made
himself
known
unto
his
brethren

And
he

every	an Adjective
man	a Substantive
to	a Sign of the infinitive Mode
go	a Verb
out	an Adverb
from	a Preposition
me	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
there	an Adverb
stood	a Verb
no	an Adjective
man	a Substantive
with	a Preposition
him	a Pronoun
while	an Adverb
Joseph	a Substantive
made	a Verb
himself	a Pronoun
known	a Participle
unto	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive

Verse 2.

And	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun

wept

wept
aloud
and
the
Egyptians
and
the
house
of
Pharaoh
heard

a Verb
an Adverb
a Conjunction
an Article
a Substantive
a Conjunction
an Article
a Substantive
a Preposition
a Substantive
a Verb

Verse 3.

And
Joseph
said
unto
his
brethren
I
am
Joseph
doth

a Conjunction
a Substantive
a Verb
a Preposition
a Pronoun
a Substantive
a Pronoun
a Verb
a Substantive
a Sign of the present
Tense
a Pronoun
a Substantive
an Adverb

my
father
yet

live

live
and
his
breth
could

not
answe
him
for
they
were
troubl
at
his
presen

And
said
unto
his
brethre
come
near
to
me

live	a Verb
and	a Conjunction
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive
could	a Sign of the potential Mode
not	an Adverb
answer	a Verb
him	a Pronoun
for	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
were	a Verb
troubled	a Participle
at	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
presence	a Substantive

Verse 4.

And	a Conjunction
said	a Verb
unto	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive
come	a Verb
near	an Adverb
to	a Preposition
me	a Pronoun

I	a Pronoun
pray	a Verb
you	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
came	a Verb
near	an Adverb
and	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun
saïd	a Verb
I	a Pronoun
am	a Verb
Joseph	a Substantive
your	a Pronoun
brother	a Substantive
whom	a Pronoun
ye	a Pronoun
fold	a Verb
into	a Preposition
Egypt	a Substantive

Verse 5.

Now	an Adverb
therefore	a Conjunction
be	a Verb
not	an Adverb
grieved	a Participle

nor

nor
angry
with
yourse
that
ye
fold
me
hither
for
God
did

send
me
before
you
to

preserve
life

For
these
two

nor	an Adverb
angry	an Adjective
with	a Preposition
yourselves	a Pronoun
that	a Conjunction
ye	a Pronoun
fold	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
hither	an Adverb
for	a Conjunction
God	a Substantive
did	a Sign of the imperfect Tense
send	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
before	a Preposition
you	a Pronoun
to	a Sign of the infinitive Mode
preserve	a Verb
life	a Substantive

Verse 6.

For	a Conjunction
these	a Pronoun
two	an Adjective
I	
	years

years
have

a Substantive
a Sign of the perfect
Tense

the
famine
been
in
the
land
and
yet
there
are
five
years
in
the
which
there
shall

an Article
a Substantive
a Verb
a Preposition
an Article
a Substantive
a Conjunction
an Adverb
an Adverb
a Verb
an Adjective
a Substantive
a Preposition
an Article
a Pronoun
an Adverb
a Sign of the future
Tense

neither
be
earing
nor
harvest

a Conjunction
a Verb
a Substantive
a Conjunction
a Substantive

APPLI-



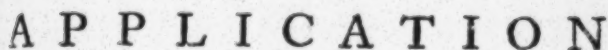
A P

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For
war

Part
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T
Agent
son, 55
lar, 89
Tense,
Person,



Grammatical Institutes.

For the Use of those who may
want the Assistance of a Master.

Part of DAVID's Speech to
GOLIAH the Philistine.

—Thou comest—

THOU, a *Pronoun*, 23; *sing.*
Number, 4; *nom. Case*, 24; the
Agent of the Verb, 123; the *second Per-*
son, 55. *Comest*, a *Verb*, 29; *irregu-*
lar, 89; *indicative Mode*, 33; *present*
Tense, 38; *sing. Number and second*
Person, 55; agreeing with its *Agent*,
I 2 Thou,

—to me with a Sword, and with a Spear, and with a Shield; But I come to thee—

Thou, 117. To, a Preposition, 95; Me, a Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 127. With, a Preposition, 95. A, an Article, 2; set before a Noun of the singular Number and a Word beginning with a Consonant, 97. Sword, a Noun, or Substantive, 3. And, a Conjunction, 94. Spear, and Shield, Nouns, signifying Things, 3. But, a Conjunction, 94. I, a Pronoun, 23; singular Number, 4; the nominative Case, 24; the Agent of a Verb, 123; the first Person, 54. Come, a Verb, 29; irregular, 89; indicative Mode, 33; present Tense, 38; first Person sing. Number, 53; agreeing with its Agent, I, 117. Thee, a Pronoun, 23; sing. Number 4; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposi-

NOTE. The same Word occurring a second or third Time, &c. is but once explained, except it has a different Construction.

tion,

—in
the
thou
Lord

tion,
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a Pr
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noun,
accusat
the Ver
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Tense,
cative
by addi
44; se
agreein
This,
3. W
52. I
Mode,

—in the Name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the Armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied. This Day will the Lord deliver—

tion, 127. In, a Preposition, 95. The, an Article, 2. Name, a Noun, 3. Of, a Preposition, 95. Lord, a Noun, referring to a Person, 3. Hosts, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so made by adding s to the Singular, 5. God, a Noun, referring to a Person, 3. Armies, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so made by adding es to the Singular, 5. Whom, a Pronoun, 23; referring to a Person, 114; accusative Case, 24; receiving the Force of the Verb, Defied, 125. Hast, an Auxiliary Sign, or Adverb denoting the perfect Tense, 50. Defied, a Verb, 29; indicative Mode, 33; perfect Tense, 40; form'd by adding d, to the first Person singular, 44; second Person singular Number, 55; agreeing with its Agent, Thou, 117. This, a Pronoun, 23. Day, a Noun, 3. Will, a Sign of the future Tense, 52. Deliver, a Verb, 29; indicative Mode, 33; future Tense, 42; singular Number,

—thee into my Hand, and I will take thy head from thee.—

Number, and third Person, 56; agreeing with its Agent, Lord, 117. Thee, a Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; receiving the Force of the active Verb, Deliver, 125. Into, a Preposition, 95. My, a Pronoun, 23; singular Number, 4; genitive Case, 24, denoting Possession, 110. Hand, a Noun signifying a Thing, 3. Take, a Verb, 29; irregular, 88; indicative Mode, 33; future Tense, 42; first Person singular, 54; agreeing with its Agent, I, 117. Thy, a Pronoun, 23, denoting Possession, genitive Case, 110; singular Number, 4; joined with a Noun, 110. Head, a Noun, 3. From, a Preposition, 95. Thee, a Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 127.

The

The
to
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Thin
beh
See h

Th
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Prono
Noun,
This,
3. E
same
See,
Him,
24;
125.
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ing af

The Conclusion of PRIAM's Speech
to ACHILLES, when he begged
the Body of his Son HECTOR.

Think of thy Father, and this Face
behold !
See him in me, as—

Think, a *Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 88;
imperative Mode, 34; *present Tense*, 38;
singular Number and second Person, 55;
agreeing with its Agent, Achilles, under-
stood, 117. Of, *Preposition*, 95. Thy,
Pronoun, 23, *as before*. Father, a
Noun, 3. And, a *Conjunction*, 94.
This, a *Pronoun*, 23. Face, a *Noun*,
3. Behold, a *Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 88;
same Mode, Tense, &c. with Think.
See, a *Verb irregular, same as Behold*.
Him, a *Pronoun*, 23; *accusative Case*,
24; *receiving the Force of the Verb*, See,
125. In, a *Preposition*, 95. Me, a
Pronoun, 23; *accusative Case*, 24; *com-*
ing after a Preposition, 127. As, an
Adverb,

———helpless and as old !
 Tho' not so wretched : There he yields
 to me,
 The first of Men in sovereign Misery.
 Thus forc'd to kneel,——

Adverb, 92. Wretched, *an Adjective* signifying the *Quality of a Person*, 18. There, *an Adverb*, 92. He, *a Pronoun*, 23; *singular Number*, 4; *nominative Case*, 24; *the Agent of the Verb*, 123. Yields, *a Verb*, 29; *indicative Mode*, 33; *present Tense*, 38; *third Person singular*, formed by adding *s* to the *first Person singular*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*, He, 117. To, *a Preposition*, 95. Me, *a Pronoun*, 23; *accusative Case*, 24; *following a Preposition*, 127. The, *Article*, 2. First, *Adjective*, 18. Of, *Preposition*, 95. Men, *a Noun*, 3; *plural Number*, 4; *formed by changing the Vowel*, 8. Sovereign, *an Adjective*, 18; *one that must be compared by the Adverbs*, 104. Misery, *Noun*, 3. Thus, *an Adverb*, 92. Forc'd, *a passive Participle*, from the *Verb*, Force, by adding *d*, 87. To, *Sign of the infinitive Mode*, 46. Kneel, *Verb*, 29; *infinitive*

—Th
 The S

Suppil

And k

itive M
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 by addi
 29;
 Ruin,
 genitiv
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 Nouns,
 one tha
 104.
 Case,
 nomina
 Implor
 Kifs,
 followin
 Those,
 26. F
 Yet,
 Partici

—Thus groveling to embrace
The Scourge and Ruin of my Realm
and Race,
Suppliant my Children's Murderer to
implore,
And kiss those Hands yet reeking—

tive Mode, 36. Groveling, an active Participle formed from the Verb, grovel, by adding ing, 87. Embrace, a Verb, 29; infinitive Mode, 36. Scourge, Ruin, Nouns, 3. My, Pronoun, 26, genitive Case denoting Possession, 109; joined to a Noun, 110. Realm, Race, Nouns, 3. Suppliant, Adjective, 18; one that must be compared by the Adverbs, 104. Children's, Noun, 3, genitive Case, 100, formed by adding s, to the nominative, 17. Murderer, Noun, 3. Implore, Verb, 29; infinitive Mode, 36. Kiss, Verb, 29; infinitive Mode, 36; following the Sign, To, understood. Those, Pronoun, 23; plural Number, 26. Hands, Noun, plural Number, 3. Yet, Adverb, 92. Reeking, active Participle formed by adding ing, to the Verb,

—With their Gore.

Pope's Homer.

Verb, 87. *With*, *Preposition*, 95. *Their*, *Pronoun*, 23; *genitive Case*, 24; referring to a *Noun* of the plural Number, 105; joined with a *Noun*, 110. *Gore*, a *Noun* signifying a *Thing*, 3.

Part

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dicati

Part of Adam's Speech to Eve.

Sole Partner and sole Part of all these
 Joys!
 Dearer thyself than all! needs must
 the Power
 That made—

Sole, *Adjective*, 18; *set before its Noun*, 101. Partner, *Noun*, 3. And, *Conjunction*, 94. Part, *Noun*, 3. Of, *Preposition*, 95. All, *Adjective*, 18. These, *Pronoun*, 24; *plural Number*, 26. Joys, *Noun*, 3; *plural*, 4; *by adding s*, 5. Dearer, *Adjective*, 18; *comparative Degree*, 19; *formed by adding er, to the positive*, 20. Thyself, *Pronoun*, 26. Than, *Adverb*, 92; *used only in Comparison*, 130. Needs, *Adverb*, 92. Must, *Sign of the potential Mode*, 47. The, *Article*, 2. Power, *Noun*, 3. That, *Pronoun*, 23. Made, *Verb*, 29; *irregular*, 84; *indicative Mode*, 33; *perfect Tense*, 40; *singular*

—us, and for us this ample World,
Be infinitely Good.—

MILTON.

singular Number and third Person, 53; agreeing with its Agent, That, 117. Us, a Pronoun, 23; plural Number, 4, accusative Case, 24; receiving the Force of the Verb, Made, 125. For, Preposition, 94. Us, Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 127. This, Pronoun, 25; singular Number, 26. Ample, Adjective, 18; set before its Noun, 101. World, Noun, 3. Be, Verb neuter, 30; potential Mode, following the Sign of that Mode, Must, 35; singular Number, and third Person, 53; agreeing with its Agent, Power, 117. Infinitely, Adverb, 92; set before its Adjective, 137. Good, Adjective, 18; peculiar in its Comparison, 22.

Part of

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Part

Part of Adam and Eve's Morning Hymn.

These are thy glorious Works, Parent
of Good !
Almighty ! Thine——

These, Pronoun, plural Number, 26,
Are, a Verb neuter, 30; indicative Mode,
33; present Tense, 38; plural Number
and third Person, 53; agreeing with its
Subject, Works, 117. Thy, Pronoun,
23; genitive Case, 24; referring to a
Noun of the singular Number, 105;
joined with a Noun, 110. Works, a
Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so, made
by adding s, to the singular, 5. Glori-
ous, Adjective, 18; one that must be
compared by the Adverbs, 104; set be-
fore its Noun, 101. Parent, Noun, 3.
Of, Preposition, 94. Good, Adjective,
18; put absolutely, the Word, Things,
being understood, 102. Almighty, Ad-
jective, 18. Thine, Pronoun, 23; ge-
nitive Case, denoting Possession, 109; put
without the Noun immediately following,

———this universal Frame.

—Thyself—

To us invisible or dimly seen

In these thy lowest Works.

Speak ye who—

110. This, *Pronoun*, 23. Universal, *Adjective*, 18; one that must be compared by the *Adverbs*, 104. Frame, *Noun*, 3. Thyself, *Pronoun*, 23. To, *Preposition*, 94. Us, *Pronoun*, 23; plural Number, 4; accusative Case, 24; following a *Preposition*, 127. Invitable, *Adjective*, 18; one that must be compared by the *Adverbs*, 104. Or, *Conjunction*, 94. Dimly, *Adverb*, 92. Seen, *passive Participle*, 87; from the irregular *Verb*, See, 88. In, *Preposition*, 94. These, *Pronoun*, plural Number, 26. Lowest, *Adjective*, 18; superlative Degree formed by adding *est*, to the positive State, 20. Speak, *Verb*, 29; irregular, 84; imperative Mode, 34; present Tense, 38; plural Number and second Person, 53; agreeing with its Agent, Ye, 117. Ye, *Pronoun*, 23; plural Number, 4; nominative Case, 24; the Agent of a *Verb*, 123. Who, *Pronoun*, 23; referring to a Person, 114; nominative Case, 25;

—be
Angels
Thou S
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92; pecu
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84; pote
38; plu
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Light, A
tion, 94.
indicative
plural N
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23; sing
24; rece
Behold,
ular Nu
the Agent
masculine
verb, 29
tense, 38
3; agree
greater,
see, 19;
the

—best can tell, ye Sons of Light,
 Angels! for ye behold him—
 Thou Sun!
 Acknowledge him thy greater;—

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 92; peculiar in its *Comparison*, and *superla-*
tive Degree, 93. Can, *Sign of the potential*
Mode, 47. Tell, *Verb* 29; irregular,
 84; *potential Mode*, 35; *present Tense*,
 38; *plural Number*, *second Person*, 53;
 agreeing with its *Agent*, Ye, 117. Sons,
 Light, Angels, *Nouns*, 3. For, *Conjunc-*
tion, 94. Behold, *Verb* 29; irregular 84;
indicative Mode 34; *present Tense*, 38;
 87; *plural Number*, *second Person*, 53; agreeing
 with its *Agent*, Ye, 117. Him, *Pronoun*,
 23; *singular Number*, 4; *accusative Case*,
 18; 24; receiving the *Force of the active Verb*,
 Behold, 125. Thou, *Pronoun*, 23; *sin-*
gular Number 4; *nominative Case*, 24;
 the *Agent to a Verb*, 123. Sun, *Noun*, 3;
second masculine Gender, 15. Acknowledge,
 t, Ye, *Verb*, 29; *imperative Mode*, 34; *present*
Tense, 38; *singular Number*, *second Person*,
 3; agreeing with its *Agent*, Sun, 117.
 Greater, *Adjective*, 18; *comparative De-*
gree, 19; form'd by adding *er*, to the po-
 sitive

Air and ye Elements ! the eldest Birth
Of Nature's Womb—

—Ye Birds,—

Bear on your Wings and in your Notes
his Praise.

Hail universal Lord ! be—

fitive State, 20. Air, *Elements*, Noun, 3. The, *Article*, 2. Eldest, *Adjective*, 18 ; *superlative Degree*, 19 ; *peculiar in its Comparison*, 22 ; *set before its Nouns*, 101. Birds, Noun, 3 ; *plural Number*, 4 ; *formed by adding s, to the singular*, 5 ; *second Person*, 53. Bear, *Verb*, 29 ; *irregular*, 84 ; *imperative Mode*, 35 ; *present Tense*, 38 ; *plural Number and second Person*, 53 ; *agreeing with its Agent*, Birds, 117. On, *Preposition*, 95. Your, *Pronoun*, 23 ; *genitive Case, denoting Possession*, 109 ; *referring to a Noun of the plural Number*, 105. Wings, Noun 3 ; *plural Number*, 4 ; *so made by adding s, to the singular*, 5. And, *Conjunction*, 94. In, *Preposition*, 95. Notes, Noun, 3. His, *Pronoun*, 23 ; *referring to a Noun of the masculine Gender*, 105. Hail, a *Verb used only in Salutation*, 29. Lord, Noun, 3. Be, *Verb neuter*, 30 ; *imperative Mode*

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—bounteous still

To give us only Good ;— [*Milton.*]

35 ; *present Tense*, 38 ; *singular Number second Person*, 53 ; *agreeing with its Subject*, Lord, 117. Bounteous, an *Adjective*, 18 ; one that must be compared by the *Adverbs*, 104. Still, an *Adverb*, 92. To, *Sign of the infinitive Mode*, 46. Give, *Verb*, 29 ; *irregular*, 84 ; *infinitive Mode*, 39. Us, *Pronoun*, 23 ; *plural Number*, 4 ; *accusative Case*, 24 ; *governed of the Preposition*, To, *suppressed after a Verb of Giving*, &c. 128. Only, *Adverb*, 92. Good, *Adjective*, 18 ; *peculiar in its Comparison*, 22 ; *set absolutely, the Word*, Things, *being understand*, 102.

NOTE. Though the proper use of a *Conjunction* is to connect the Parts of a Discourse together, and of an *Adverb* to express some Circumstance of an Action, &c. Yet in some Instances, the same Word may seem to answer both these Purposes ; in which Case, it is not very material whether we call it an *Adverb*, or a *Conjunction*.



OF THE E L L I P S I S.

ELLIPSIS, as applied to Grammar, is the Omission of some Word or Words which must be supplied, either to compleat the Sense, or to make out the grammatical Construction of the Sentence.

The principal Design of Ellipsis is to avoid disagreeable Repetitions, as well as to express our Ideas in as few Words, and as pleasing a Manner as possible.

In the Application of this Figure, great Care should be taken to avoid Ambiguity, for when ever it obscures the Sense, it ought by no means to be admitted.

Almost all compound Sentences are more or less elliptical.

The

The ELLIPSIS of the ARTICLE.

“ *A Man, Woman, and Child. i. e.*
“ *A Man, a Woman, and a Child.*”

“ *A Father and Son. The Sun and*
“ *Moon. The Day and Hour.*”

In all which Instances the Article being once mentioned, the Repetition of it, unless some peculiar Emphasis requires it, would be unnecessary.

“ Not only the Year but *the Day,*
“ and *the Hour.*”

In this Case the Ellipsis of the last Article would be rather improper.

The ELLIPSIS of the NOUN.

“ A learned, wise, and good *Man.*
“ i. e. A learned *Man,* a wise *Man,*
“ and a good *Man.*”

“ A prudent and faithful *Wife. The*
“ *Laws of God and Man. The Safety*
“ and Happiness of the *State.*”

In

In some very emphatical Expressions, the Ellipsis should not be admitted ; as,
 “ Christ the Power of God, and the
 “ Wisdom of God.

“ At Saint *Jameses*.

“ By Saint *Pauls*.”

Here we have a Noun in the genitive Case and no Word in the Sentence to govern it; the Ellipsis must therefore be supplied to make out the Construction : And yet, in common Conversation at least, it is much better to say
 “ I went by Saint *Pauls*.” than “ I
 “ went by Saint *Pauls Church*.”

The ELLIPSIS of the ADJECTIVE.

“ A *delightful* Orchard and Garden.
 “ i. e. A *delightful* Orchard and a *de-*
 “ *lightful* Garden.”

“ A *little* Man and Woman. Great
 “ Wealth and Power.”

In such elliptical Expressions, the Adjective ought to have exactly the same
 Signifi-

Signification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the latter, as to the former Substantives; otherwise the Ellipsis should not be admitted.

Nor should we, I think, apply this Ellipsis of the Adjective to Nouns of *different* Numbers.

“ *A magnificent House and Gardens.*”
Better use another Word, “ *A magnificent House and fine Gardens.*”

“ *A tall Man and a Woman.*”

In this Sentence there is *no* Ellipsis : the Adjective or Quality respects only the Man.

The ELLIPSIS of the PRONOUN.

“ *I love and fear Him. i. e. I love Him, and I fear Him.*”

“ *My House and Lands. Thy learning and Wisdom. His Wife and Daughter. Her Lord and Master.*”

In

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In all these Instances the Ellipsis may be introduced with Propriety: But if we would be more express and emphatical, it must not be admitted.

“ *My Lord and my God. My Sons*
“ *and my Daughters.*”

“ This is the Man they hate. These
“ are the Goods they bought. Are
“ these the Gods they worship? Is
“ this the Woman you saw?”

In such common forms of Speech the *relative Pronoun* is usually omitted: Though for the most part especially in complex Sentences; it is much better to have it expressed.

“ In the Posture I lay. In the Way
“ I went. The Horse I rode fell down.”

Better say, “ The Posture in *which*
“ I lay. The Horse *on which* I rode
“ fell down.”

The Antecedent and the Relative connect the parts of a Sentence together,
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and should, to prevent Confusion and Obscurity, answer to each other with great Exactness.

“ We speak *that* we do know, and
“ testify *that* we have seen.”

The Ellipsis, in such Instances, is manifestly improper: Let it therefore, be supplied. “ We speak that *which*
“ we do know, and testify that *which*
“ we have seen.”

The Relative, *what*, in the Neuter Gender, seems to include both the Antecedent and the Relative. “ This
“ is *what* you speak of. i. e. The Thing
“ *which* you speak of.”

The ELLIPSIS of the VERB.

“ The Man *was* old and crafty.
“ i. e. The Man *was* old and the Man
“ *was* crafty.”

“ She *was* young and rich and beautiful.
“ Thou *art* poor and wretched, and
“ miserable, and blind and naked.”

But

But if we would, in such Enumeration, point out one Property above the rest, let that Property be put last, and the Ellipsis supplied.

“ She is young and beautiful, and
“ *she* is rich.

“ I *recommended* the Father and Son.
“ We *saw* the Town and Country.
“ He rewarded the Women and Chil-
“ dren.”

“ You *ought* to love and serve Him.
“ I *desire* to hear and learn. He *went*
“ to see and hear. i. e. He *went* to see,
“ and *he went* to hear.”

In which last Instance, there is not only an Ellipsis of the governing Verb, but likewise of the Sign of the infinitive Mode which is governed by it.

And here it may not be amiss to observe, that some Verbs, through Custom at least, seem to require the Ellipsis of this Sign.

“ I *bid*

“ I
“ go
“ swe
“ need
“ call

In
the in
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The EL
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“ H
“ sing
“ soon
“ Mist
“ my
“ went

“ T
“ Good
“ i. e.
“ Good

“ M
“ Good

“ I *bid* you rise and go. He *made* me
 “ go and do it. I *heard* him curse and
 “ swear. I *saw* her go that way. You
 “ *need* not speak. Would you, *have* me
 “ call?”

In all which Instances the Sign of
 the infinitive Mode would be improper.

*The ELLIPSIS of the Adverb, Preposition,
 Conjunction, and Interjection.*

“ He spake and acted *wisely*. They
 “ sing and play *most delightfully*. She
 “ *soon* found and acknowledged her
 “ Mistake. *Thrice* I went and offered
 “ my Service.” That is, “ *Thrice* I
 “ went, and *thrice* I offered my Service.”

“ They confess the Power, Wisdom,
 “ Goodness, *and* Love of their Creator.
 “ i. e. The Power, *and* Wisdom, *and*
 “ Goodness, *and* Love.”

“ May I speak of Power, Wisdom,
 “ Goodness, Truth.”

L

The

The entire Ellipsis of the Conjunction, as in the last Instance, occurs but seldom : In some particular Cases however it may have its Propriety.

“ Though I love I do not adore
 “ him. Though he went up He could
 “ see nothing. i. e. Though I love
 “ Him, yet I do not adore Him.”

“ I desire you would come to me.
 “ He said he would do it. i. e. He
 “ said *that* he would do it.”

These Conjunctions may be sometimes omitted : but for the most part, it is much better to express them.

There are several *Pairs* of *correspondent Conjunctions*, or such as answer to each other in the Construction of a Sentence, which should be carefully observed, and perhaps never suppressed.

That, answering to *so*. “ It is *so* obvious *that* I need not mention it.”

As

As
 “ *Br*
 “ *Lo*

So
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Or
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Yet
 “ *Tho*
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PRE

“ *H*
 “ and
 “ Stre

As answering to *so*. “The City of
“ *Bristol* is not near *so* large as that of
“ *London*.”

So answering to *as*. “*As* is the
“ Priest *so* are the People.”

As answering to *as*. “She is *as* tall
as you.”

Nor answering to *neither*. “Neither
“ the one, *nor* the other.”

Or answering to *either*. “Either
“ this Man *or* that Man.”

Or answering to *whether*. “Whether
“ it were I *or* you.”

Yet answering to *though* or *although*.
“*Though* she was young yet she was
“ not handsome.”

PREPOSITIONS are often suppressed.

“ He went *into* the Churches, Halls,
“ and public Buildings: *Through* the
“ Streets and Lanes of the City: He
L 2 “ spake

“ spake *to* every Gentleman and Lady
 “ of the Place. i. e. *To* every Gentle-
 “ man and *to* every Lady.”

“ I did him a Kindness. He brought me
 “ the News. She gave him the Letters.
 “ i. e. She gave *to* him the Letters.”

The Ellipsis of the Interjection is
 not very common.

“ O Pity, and Shame !”

Milton.

EXAMPLES of the ELLIPSIS.

“ If good Manners will not justify
 “ my long Silence, Policy, at least,
 “ will: And you must confess, there
 “ is some Prudence in not owning a
 “ Debt one is incapable of Paying.”

If good Manners will not justify my
 long Silence, Policy at least will, *justi-*
fy it: And you must confess, *that*, there
 is some Prudence in not owning a Debt,
which, one is incapable of paying.

Fitzosborn's Letters.

He

“ He will often argue, that if this
 “ part of our Trade were well cultiva-
 “ ted, we should gain from one Nation;
 “ and if another, from another.”

He will often argue, that if this part
 of our Trade were well cultivated, we
 should gain from one Nation; and if
 another, *part of our Trade were well*
cultivated, we should gain, from another
Nation.

Addison's Spect.

“ Could the Painter have made a
 “ Picture of me, capable of your Con-
 “ versation, I should have sat to him
 “ with more Delight than ever I did to
 “ any thing in my Life.”

Could the Painter have made a Pic-
 ture of me, *which could have been,* capable
 of your Conversation, I should have sat
 to him with more Delight than ever I
 did *sit,* to any thing in my Life.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

A few Instances in which perhaps all
 possible elliptical Words are supplied.

“ You must renounce the Conversation of your Friends, and every civil Duty of Life to be concealed in gloomy and unprofitable Solitude.”

You must renounce the Conversation of your Friends, and, *you must renounce, every civil Duty of Life, to be concealed in gloomy, Solitude, and you must renounce the Conversation of your Friends, and you must renounce every civil Duty of Life, to be concealed in, unprofitable Solitude.*

Fitzosborn's Letters.

“ When a Man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to admire, wish for, or pursue any Thing but what is actually his Duty, it is not in the Power of Seasons, Persons, or Accidents to diminish his Value.”

When a Man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to admire, any Thing but what is actually his Duty to admire, and when a Man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought neither to wish for any Thing but what is actually his Duty

to wish for, or, when a Man is thoroughly persuaded that he ought not to pursue any Thing but what is actually his Duty, to pursue; it is not in the Power of Seasons, to diminish his Value, and it is not in the Power of, Persons, to diminish his Value, or, it is not in the Power of, Accidents to diminish his Value.

Addison's Spect.

The following Instances are produced to shew the Impropriety of Ellipsis, in some particular Cases.

“ That learned Gentleman, if he
 “ had read my Essay quite through,
 “ would have found several of his Ob-
 “ jections might have been spared.”

It should have been—Would have found, *that*, several of his Objections, &c.

“ I scarce know any part of Natural
 “ Philosophy, would yield more Va-
 “ riety and Use.”

Note, *Or*, which occurs twice in the *elliptical* Sentence above, is rather an Impropriety; it should have been *nor*.

—Any

—Any part of Natural Philosophy, *which*, would yield more Variety and Use.

“ You and I cannot be of two Opinions; nor, I think, any two Men used to think with Freedom.”

—Nor; I think, any two Men, *who are*, used to think with Freedom.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

Some Sentences which seem to differ from the common Forms of Construction accounted for on the Supposition of Ellipsis.

“ *By Preaching Repentance. By the preaching of Repentance.*”

Both these are supposed to be proper and synonymous Expressions, and, I cannot but think the former is an Ellipsis of the latter, in which the Article and the Preposition are both suppressed by Custom.

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By Preaching of Repentance : and, *By the Preaching Repentance* : are both judged to be improper. These Sentences are partly elliptical, and partly not so, and from hence the Impropriety seems to arise. *Preaching*, in either Form, is a Substantive, distinguished by the Sense; and a Preposition prefixt to it : Nor is the Noun following governed by the supposed verbal Force of the Word, *Preaching*, but by the Preposition expressed or understood.

“ *Well is Him. Wo is Me. Wo*
“ *unto you.*”

These Sentences are all elliptical, and partly explain each other.

Well is it for Him. Wo is to me.
Wo is unto you.

To have recourse to a supposed *dative* Case is therefore quite unnecessary.

“ *My Father is greater than I.*
“ *She loves him better than me.*”

My

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My Father is greater than I *am*. She loves him better than, *she loves me*.

“ To let Blood. To let down.”

To let, *out*, Blood ; or, To let Blood, *run out*. To let, *it fall or slide*, down.

“ To go a Fishing. To go a Hunting.”

To go a fishing *Voyage*. To go *on* a Hunting *Party*.

“ To walk a Mile. To sleep all Night.”

To walk *through the Space of* a Mile. To sleep *through all the* Night.

“ A hundred Sheep. A thousand Men.”

A *Flock of one Hundred Sheep*. A *Company of one thousand Men*.

“ That Man has a Hundred a Year.”
That

That Man has *an Income of a Hundred Pounds in a Year.*

“ A few Men. A great many
“ Men.”

A Hundred, a Thousand, Few, Many,
are to be considered as collective Nouns
and distinguished as such, by the singular
Article.

A few (i. e. a small Number) *of*
Men. A great many (i. e. a great
Number) *of* Men.

“ He is the better for you. The
“ deeper the Well, the clearer the
“ Water.”

An Article seems, for the most Part,
to be the Sign of a Noun either ex-
pressed or understood ; and the above
Sentences, may be resolved thus,

He is the better *Man* for you. The
deeper *Well*, the Well *is* ; the clearer
Water, the Water *is*.

“ He

“ He descending, the Doors being
“ shut.”

This is commonly called the *Case* or *State Absolute*, and, in English, the Pronoun must be in the *Nominative*. The Sentence, seems to be elliptical, and the Meaning is,

*While he was descending, while the
Doors were shut.*

“ He came into this World of
“ ours.”

“ I am justified in publishing any
“ Letters of Mr. *Locke*’s.”

In the first of these Instances the genitive *Case* of the Pronoun comes after the Preposition, but cannot be governed by it, for then it would be the *Accusative*. It must therefore be governed by some other Word understood in the Sentence.

He came into this World of our
Dwelling, Habitation, &c.

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APPENDIX. 133

And then omitting the Noun it will be, This World of *ours*, by the common Rules of Construction.

The other Sentence may be explained after the same Manner.

I am justified in publishing any Letters of Mr. Locke's *Writing, Correspondence, &c.* i. e. of the Writing or Correspondence of Mr. Locke.

The Use of the genitive Case in such Instances, seems to be a little uncouth. And here I cannot but observe that though, on some Occasions, the Genitive has its Propriety and Elegance, yet it should, in the General, be used with Caution, and much more sparingly, perhaps than some Authors have done.

M

To



To fill up two or three vacant Pages, the following *Lessons*, relative to the *English Language*, are added; which may serve, at Pleasure, as a farther *Praxis*, both on the *Grammatical Institutes*, and the *Strictures* on the *Ellipsis*.

L E S S O N I.

GRAMMAR being the Key to all Science, a due Regard has generally been paid to it by Men of the best Sense, and most extensive Knowledge. Among the antient Romans, Persons of the highest Character for Dignity and Learning, did not think the Cultivation and Improvement of their native Tongue beneath their Attention; as we learn from their Writers. Nor have some laudable Attempts of that Kind been wanting, both formerly and of late Years, with Regard to the English Language; though much remains yet to be done, for bringing it to a regular and compleat System in all its Parts.

Dr. WARD

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LESSON II.

THE English Language hath been much cultivated during the last two hundred Years. It hath been considerably polished and refined; its Bounds have been greatly enlarged; its Energy, Variety, Richness, and Elegance, have been abundantly proved by numberless Trials, in Verse and in Prose, upon all Subjects, and in every Kind of Style: But whatever other Improvements it may have received, it hath made no Advances in *grammatical* Accuracy. *Hooker* is one of the earliest Writers of considerable Note within the Period abovementioned: Let his Writings be compared with the best of those of more modern Date; and, I believe, it will be found, that in Correctness, Propriety, and Purity of *English* Style he hath hardly been surpassed, or even equalled, by any of his Successors. It is now above fifty Years since Dr. *Swift* made a public Remonstrance, addressed to the Earl of *Oxford*, of the imperfect State of our Language; alledging in particular, “ That in many Instances it offended against every Part

“ of Grammar.”—But let us consider, how, and in what Extent, we are to understand this Charge.—Does it mean, that the English Language, as it is spoken by the politest Part of the Nation, and as it stands in the Writings of our most approved Authors, often offends against every Part of Grammar? Thus far, I am afraid, the Charge is true. Or does it further imply, that our Language is in its Nature irregular and capricious; not hitherto Subject, nor easily reducible, to a System of Rules? In this Respect, I am persuaded, the Charge is wholly without Foundation.

Dr. LOWTH.

LESSON III.

CAN there be any Thing more ridiculous, than that a Father should waste his own Money, and his Son's Time in setting him to learn the *Roman Language*, when at the same Time he designs him for a Trade, wherein he having no Use for *Latin*, fails not to forget that little which he brought from School, and which 'tis ten to one he

abhors

abhors for the ill Usage it procured him? Could it be believed, unless we had every where amongst us Examples of it, that a Child should be forced to learn the Rudiments of a Language which he is never to use in the Course of Life that he is designed to, and neglect all the while the writing a good Hand, and casting Accounts, which are of great Advantage in all Conditions of Life, and to most Trades indispensibly Necessary? But though these Qualifications, requisite to Trade and Commerce, and the Business of this World, are seldom or never to be had at *Grammar-Schools*: yet thither, not only Gentlemen send their younger Sons, intended for Trades; but even Tradesmen and Farmers fail not to send their Children, though they have neither Intention nor Ability to make them Scholars. If you ask them why they do this? They think it as strange a Question as if you should ask them, Why they go to Church? Custom serves for Reason, and has, to those who take it for Reason, so consecrated this Method, that it is almost religiously observed by them; and they stick to it, as

if their Children had scarce an orthodox Education, unless they learned *Lilly's Grammar*. [Nevertheless] I think [it must be granted] that if a Gentleman [and much more a Tradesman] be to study any Language, it ought to be that of his own Country, that he may understand the Language, which he has constant Use of, with the utmost Accuracy.

LOCKE on Education.

LESSON IV.

THE *English* delight in Silence more than in any other *European* Nation, if the Remarks which are made on us by Foreigners are true. Our Discourse is not kept up in Conversation, but falls into more Pauses and Intervals than in our neighbouring Countries; as it is observed, that the Matter of our Writings is thrown much closer together, and lies in a narrower Compass than is usual in the Works of foreign Authors.

This Humour shews itself in several Remarks that we may make upon the *English Language*. As first of all by its
abound-

abounding in Monosyllables, which gives us an Opportunity of delivering our Thoughts in few Sounds. This indeed takes off from the Elegance of our Tongue, but at the same Time expresses our Ideas in the readiest Manner, and consequently Answers the first Design of Speech, better than the Multitude of Syllables, which make the Words of other Languages more *tunable* and *sonorous*.

In the next Place we may observe, that where the Words are not Monosyllables, we often make them so, as much as lies in our Power, by our Rapidity of Pronunciation; as it generally happens in most of our long Words which are derived from the *Latin*, where we contract the Length of the Syllables that give them a grave and solemn Air in their own Language, to make them more proper for Dispatch, and more conformable to the Genius of our Tongue.

The same Aversion to Loquacity has of late Years made a very considerable Alteration in our Language, by closing in one Syllable the Termination of our preter-
perfect

perfect Tense, which has very much disfigured the Tongue, and turned a tenth Part of our smoothest Words into so many Clusters of Consonants. This is the more remarkable, because the Want of Vowels in our Language has been the Complaint of our politest Authors, who nevertheless are the Men that have made these Retrenchments, and consequently very much increased our former Scarcity.

This Reflection on the Words that End in *ed*, I have heard in Conversation from one of the greatest Geniuses this Age has produced. I think we may add to the foregoing Observation, the Change which has happened in our Language, by the Abbreviation of several Words that are terminated in *eth*, by substituting an *s* in the Room of the last Syllable.—This has wonderfully multiplied a Letter, which was before too frequent in the *English* Tongue, and added to that *Hissing* in our Language, which is taken so much Notice of by Foreigners; but at the same Time humours our Taciturnity, and eases us of many superfluous Syllables.

ADDISON's Spect.

L E S.

LESSON V.

The humble Petition of WHO and
WHICH.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners being in a
forlorn and destitute Condition,
know not to whom we should apply our-
selves for Relief, because there is hardly
any Man alive who hath not injured us.
Nay, we speak it with Sorrow, even *you*
yourself, whom we should suspect of
such a Practice the least of all Mankind,
can hardly acquit yourself of having
given us some Cause of Complaint. We
are descended of antient Families, and
kept up our Dignity and Honour many
Years, till the Jacksprat **T**HAT sup-
planted us. How often have we found
ourselves slighted by the Clergy in their
Pulpits, and the Lawyers at the Bar?
Nay; how often have we heard in one
of the most polite and august Assemblies
in the Universe, to our great Mortifica-
tion, these Words, *That THAT that noble*
Lord urged; which, if one of us had had
Justice done, would have sounded no-
bler

bler thus, *That* WHICH *that* noble Lord *zured*. Senators themselves, the Guardians of British Liberty, have degraded us, and preferred *THAT* to us; and yet no Decree was ever given against us. In the very Acts of Parliament, in which the utmost Right should be done to every *Body, Word, and Thing*, we find ourselves often either not used, or used *one* instead of another. In the first and best Prayer Children are taught, they learn to misuse us: *Our Father* WHICH *art in Heaven*, should be *Our Father* WHO *art in Heaven*; and even a CONVOCA-
TION, after long Debates, refused to consent to an Alteration. The Spanish Proverb says, *A wise Man changes his Mind, a Fool never will*. So that we think you, Sir, a very proper Person to address to, since we know you to be capable of being convinced, and changing your Judgment. You are well able to settle this Affair, and to you we submit our Cause. We desire you to assign the Butts and Bounds of each of us: and that for the future we may both enjoy our own.

And your Petitioners, &c.

SPECT. R.

LESSON VI.

The just Remonstrance of affronted
THAT.

THough I deny not the Petition of Mr. *Who* and *Which*, yet you should not suffer them to be rude, and to call honest People names; for that bears very hard on some of those Rules of Decency which you are justly famous for establishing. They may find Fault, and correct Speeches in the Senate and at the Bar: But let them try to get *themselves* so often, and with so much Eloquence, repeated in a Sentence, as a great Orator doth frequently introduce me. My Lords, says he, with humble Submission, *That that* I say is this: *That, that that that* Gentleman has offered, is not *that that* he should have proved to your Lordships. Let those two questionary Petitioners try to do this with their *Whos* and their *Whiches*.—[Besides.] How can a judicious Man distinguish one thing from another without saying *This here*, or *That there*? And how can a sober Man with-

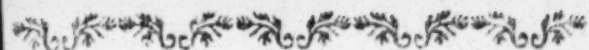
without using the Expletives of Oaths (in which indeed the Rakes and Bullies have a great Advantage over others) make a Discourse of any tolerable length without *That is*; and if he be a very grave Man indeed, without *That is to say*? And how instructive as well as entertaining are those usual Expressions, in the Mouths of great Men, *Such Things as that*, and *the like of That*.

I am not against reforming the Corruptions of Speech you mention, and own there are proper Seasons for the Introduction of other Words besides *That*; but I scorn as much to supply the Place of a *Who* or a *Which* at every turn, as they are *unequal* always to fill mine; and I expect good Language and civil Treatment, and hope to receive it for the future: *That, that* I shall only add is, *That I am*,

Yours, THAT

SPECTATOR. R

The END of Mr. ASH's Grammar.



S U P P L E M E N T

T O

Mr. A S H's G R A M M A R :

C O N S I S T I N G O F

S E L E C T L E S S O N S, to *instil*
Sentiments of *Virtue* in Youth.

L E S S O N I.

THE ADVANTAGES OF READING AND
WRITING.

THE Knowledge of Letters is one
of the greatest Blessings that ever
God bestowed upon Man. By this
means we preserve for our own Use,
through all our Lives, what our Me-
mory would have lost in a few Days,
and lay up a rich Treasure of Know-
ledge for those that shall come after us.
By the Art of Reading and Writing,
we can sit at Home and acquaint our-
selves

selves of what is done in all the distant Parts of the World, and find what our Fathers did long ago in the first Ages of Mankind. By this Means, a *British* holds correspondence with his Friend in *America* or *Japan*, and manages all his Traffic. We learn, by this Means, how the old *Romans* lived, how the *Greeks* worshipped. We learn what *Moses* wrote, what *Enoch* prophesied; where *Adam* dwelt, and what he did soon after the Creation; and those who shall live when the Day of Judgment comes may learn, by the same Means, what we now speak, and what we do in *Great Britain*, or, in the Land of *China*.

In short, the Art of Letters does, as it were, revive all the past Ages of Mankind and set them at once upon the Stage and brings all the Nations from distant Parts and gives them, as it were, a general Interview: So that the most distant Nations, and distant Ages of Mankind may converse together, and grow in acquaintance.

But the greatest Blessing of all is the Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures

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wherein God hath appointed his Servants, in ancient Times, to write down the Discourses which he has made of his Power and Justice, his Providence and his Grace, that we, who live near the End of Time, may learn the Way to Heaven, and everlasting Happiness.

Thus, Letters give us a Sort of Immortality in this World, and they are given us in the Word of God, to support our immortal Hope in the next.

LESSON II.

SOLID GLORY AND REAL GREATNESS.

WHATEVER is external to a Man, whatever may be common to good and bad, does not make him truly estimable, we must judge of Men from the Heart; from thence proceed great Designs, great Actions, great Virtues. Solid Glory, which cannot be imitated by Pride, nor equalled by Pomp, resides in personal Qualifications and noble Sentiments. To be good, liberal, beneficent, and generous; to value Riches only for the Sake of distributing

tributing them, Places of Honour for the Service of our Country, Power and Credit to be in a Condition to suppress Vice and reward Virtue; to be really good without seeking to appear so; to bear Poverty nobly, to suffer Injuries and Affronts with Patience, to stifle Resentment, and to do every good Office to an Enemy, when we have it in our Power to be revenged of him; to prefer the public Good to every Thing; to sacrifice our Wealth, Repose, Life, and Fame, if necessary, to it: these make a Man truly great and estimable.

Take away Probity from the most shining Actions, the most valuable Qualities, and what are they but Objects of Contempt? Are the Drunkenness of Alexander, the Murder of his best Friends, his insatiable Thirst of Praise and Flattery, and his Vanity in desiring to pass for the Son of Jupiter, though he did not believe it himself; are these consistent with the Character of a great Prince? When we see Marius, and after him Sylla, shedding Torrents of Roman Blood for the Establishment

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blissment of their own Power, what Regard can we pay their Victories and Triumphs?

ROLLIN'S Method of Study.

LESSON III.

TRUE POLITENESS.

TIS an Evenness of Soul that excludes at the same Time Insensibility, and too much Earnestness—it supposes a quick Discernment of the different Characters, Tempers, Miseries or Perfections of Man, and by a sweet Condescension adapts itself to each Man's Case; never to flatter, but always to calm the Passions.—'Tis a Kind of forgetting one's self, in order to be agreeable to others, yet in so delicate a Manner as scarce to let them perceive you are so employed—it knows how to contradict with Respect, and to please without Sneaking or Adulation, and is equally remote from an insipid Complaisance and a low Familiarity.

RAMSAY'S Cyrus.

L E S-

LESSON IV.

PRUDENCE.

PRUDENCE consists in judging well what is to be said, and what is to be done on every new Occasion; when to lie still, and when to be active; when to keep silence, and when to speak; what to avoid, and what to pursue; how to act in every Difficulty; what Means to make use of to compass such an End; how to behave in every Circumstance of Life and in all Companies; how to gain the Favour of Mankind, in order to promote our own Happiness, and to do the most Service to God, and the most Good to Men, according to that Station we possess, and those Opportunities we enjoy.

Dr. WATTS on Education.

LESSON V.

JUSTICE.

JUSTICE consists in an exact and scrupulous Regard to the Rights of others,

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others, with a deliberate Purpose to preserve them on all Occasions sacred and inviolate. -- And from this fair and equitable Temper, performing every necessary Act of Justice that relates to their Persons or Properties; being just to their Merits and just to their very Infirmities, by making all the Allowance in their Favour which their Circumstances require, and a good-natured and equitable Construction of particular Cases will admit of; being true to our Friendships, to our Promises and Contracts; just in our Traffic, just in our Demands, and just by observing a due Moderation and Proportion even in our Resentments.

Discourses on Social Virtue.

LESSON VI.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE consists in guarding against such a Use of Meats and Drinks as indisposes the Body for the Service of the Soul, or robs me of my Time -- or occasions an Expence beyond

beyond what my Circumstances admit—or beyond what will consist with those Liberalities to the Poor which my Relation to God and to them require—and strongly guarding against whatever has a Tendency to increase a sensual Disposition, or alienate my Soul from Converse with God, and diminish its Zeal and Activity in his Service, or waste my benevolent Temper to Mankind.

Dr. DODDRIDGE.

LESSON VII.

FORTITUDE.

CHRISTIAN Fortitude, or Courage, is a just Firmness of Soul in the Prospect of Danger in the Way of Duty. It enables us to persevere with Steadiness in the View of the greatest Discouragements and fiercest Opposition.

ACTIVE FORTITUDE is such a Temper of Soul, as enables us to attempt and venture upon any bold Act of Duty, which may endanger our present Ease and worldly Interest, and prompts us to pursue it with a becoming Steadiness

diness and Bravery of Mind, undaunted at every Opposition we meet with, and untterrified at all the threatening Dangers that stand in our Way.

PASSIVE FORTITUDE is such an habitual Firmness and Constancy of Soul as enables us to bear what Sufferings we fall under, without repining and inward Vexation, and without any outward Tokens of Sinking or Despondency; when we sustain heavy Sorrows or Anguish of the Flesh, without any wild or unreasonable Groanings of Nature, without Rage and unbecoming Resentment, without Tumult and Confusion of Spirit; and this should be the Temper of our Souls and Christian Conduct, whether the Sufferings which we feel arise from the immediate Hand of God, or from the Injuries and Violence of Men.

Dr. WATTS.

LESSON VIII.

THE ORNAMENTS OF YOUTH.

AMONG all the Accomplishments of Youth there is none perferable

to

to a decent and agreeable Behaviour among Men, a modest Freedom of Speech, a soft and elegant Manner of Address, a graceful and lovely Deportment, a chearful Gravity and good Humour, with a Mind appearing ever serene under the ruffling Accidents of human Life: Add to this a pleasing Solemnity and Reverence when the Discourse turns upon any Thing sacred and divine, a becoming Neglect of Injuries, a Hatred of Calumny and Slander, a Habit of speaking well of Others, a pleasing Benevolence and Readiness to do Good to Mankind, and special Compassion to the Miserable; with an Air and Countenance, in a natural and unaffected Manner, expressive of all these excellent Qualifications.

Dr. WATTS on Education.

LESSON IX.

THE HAPPIEST YOUTH, MANHOOD,
AND OLD AGE.

HE who in his Youth improves his intellectual Powers in the Search
of

of Truth and useful Knowledge, and refines and strengthens his moral and active Powers, by the Love of Virtue, for the Service of his Friends, his Country, and Mankind; who is animated by true Glory, exalted by sacred Friendship for social, and softened by virtuous Love for domestic Life; who lays his Heart open to every other mild and generous Affection, and who, to all these adds a sober masculine Piety, equally remote from Superstition and Enthusiasm, that Man enjoys the most agreeable Youth; and lays in the richest Fund for the honourable Action, and happy Enjoyment of the succeeding Periods of Life.

He who, in Manhood, keeps the defensive and private Passions under the wisest Restraint; who forms the most select and virtuous Friendships; who seeks after Fame, Wealth, and Power, in the Road of Truth and Virtue, and, if he cannot find them in that Road, generously despises them; who, in his private Character and Connections, gives fullest Scope to the tender and manly Passions, and in his public Character and Connections serves his Country
and

and Mankind, in the most upright and disinterested Manner; who, in fine, enjoys the Goods of Life with the greatest Moderation, bears its Ills with the greatest Fortitude; and in those various Circumstances of Duty and Trial maintains and expresses an habitual Reverence and Love of God; that Man is the worthiest Character in this Stage of Life; passes through it with the highest Satisfaction and Dignity; and paves the Way to the most easy and honourable Old Age.

Finally, He who, in the Decline of Life preserves himself most exempt from the Chagrins incident to that Period; cherishes the most equal and kind Affections; uses his Experience, Wisdom, and Authority in the most fatherly and venerable Manner; acts under a Sense of the Inspection, and with a View to the Approbation of his Maker; is daily aspiring after Immortality, and ripening apace for it; and having sustained his Part with Integrity and Consistency to the Last, quits the Stage with a modest and graceful Triumph; this is the best, that is the happiest Old Man.

A
L I B R A R Y *

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* This Library is intended to direct some tender and valuable Parents who may possibly be at a Loss what Books to buy for their Children; and likewise to gratify some young People of an inquisitive and ingenuous Disposition, who have a keen Taste for Books, but for want of Experience often purchase Trash, which not only occasions a Loss of Time and Money, but is a sad Interruption to real Knowledge, and a wretched Perversion of the Understanding and the Heart, and lays a Foundation for shameful Extravagance and Folly in future Life.

This little Collection, printed in order to shorten the Path to Knowledge, will doubtless be found defective in many Articles. But the Editor was willing to recommend only those of which he had certain Knowledge. Every Person of good Sense has it in his Power to add to the Number, with respect to his own Children.

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